PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam and Dâks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
BOMBAY BRANCH
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,683.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
3-32 P. M.				
1909.				
27th "	"BRITANNIA" ...	5525	.....	..
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	..
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	..
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOOLTAN	11000	.....	..
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	9606
8th "	CALEDONIA	7555	.....	..
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ...	10509
22nd "	ROSETTA	7912	.....	..
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA "	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	.....	..
12th "	PALESTINE	6000	VICTORIA	4522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	..
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9521

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6,525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES IA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Hull	640	704	352	598	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples.....	578	955	435	770	429	649
Liverpool	603	990	517	723	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles connecting via Marseilles or Naples	852	*1155	570	*930	499	909
Karachi	66	..	42	...	33	..

* Returning to any Port in Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 843 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
O. City of London	...	...	Apr. 6	.....
C. City of Manchester,	...	...	.....	Apl. 2
C. City of Karachi.....	...	Mch. 28	.....	Apl. 21
A. Liverpool Mail	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 5

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 29th Mar.	11 a.m. P D & O*
DWARKA.....	1,626	Thur 1st Apr.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 2nd Apr.	6 a. m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, 5th Apr. sailing at Vernal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit,

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,626 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Apr. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "A Steamer," 2,000 tons, sailing on or about 10th Apl.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

30th March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC ...	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. 1909,
DUMBEA	6,563	Royer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June "
VARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon.....	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,518	X.....	2nd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Australia Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VARRA	4,142	Sellier	23rd Apl. 1909.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon..	21st May "

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CIRCASSIA..6716		C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SONDIA	5126	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA..6388		J. Hamilton	18th May, 1909.
SILVIA	6368	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

	Rs
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S "CITY" & "HALL" LINES.

S.S. CITY OF LONDON.

SPECIAL FARES.

SCALE TONNAGE 10,800.

ACCOMMODATION FOR 290 PASSENGERS.

THE above fine "Express" steamer will sail from Bombay for MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL on the 6th April, 1909.

Passengers from Karachi will meet the vessel at Bombay and tranship direct, thus saving unnecessary expense here.

Fares include passage across from Karachi by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

Karachi or Bombay to Liverpool	Rs. 605
" " London	" 653
" " Marseilles	" 578

For further particulars apply to the Agents:—

Bombay:—Messrs. ED. BATES AND SONS' AGENCY.
" " KILLICK NIXON AND CO.
Karachi:—FORBES, FORBES CAMPBELL & Co., Ltd.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* PRASSIDENT	3,300	Muhlbauer	9th April

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 1st March, 1909.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st April 1909
FIRAZA	5,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Forenti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,322	M. Dabovich.....	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS BAOQUEHEM	4,396	G. Balcich	6th April 1909
VORWAERTS	4,890	B. Bednarz.....	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,883	B. Sobol	20th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND...	6,046	E. Nitsche...	24th April 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENABRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Mooulm of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,99,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,99,999 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... " 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Anjung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Mazagon	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryohsu (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
CURRIE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 14,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	" 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATTRIDGE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	MARSEILLES.	SOERABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW-YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PARIS.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YOKOLO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,99,999 provided the minimum amount is not reduced oftener than once in six months.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

1 Are received for varying periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and other Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America.
Credits granted. Bills purchased and sold. Agency business of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Futteorin.	Aden (Asmp.)
Madras.	Chittagong.	Aden. (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
32, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Batavia).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Madras.	Deniyeik.	Tientsin.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Samarang.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Phaipian (Perak).	Manilla.	New York.
Ipoh (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake General Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods as taken to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

JEWELLERY.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
OPTICS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

GEM-SET AND PLAIN GOLD JEWELLERY.

Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.—In the most graceful designs.

PENDANTS.—Introducing finely cut precious gems such as the Olivine, Peridot, Amethyst, &c.

NECKLETS.—In quite new designs, fancy stones, making quite a special feature of our Stock.

BROOCHES.—An exceptionally graceful collection in delicate and sturdy designs.

BRACELETS.—The Stock comprises all that is popular and all that is artistic in plain gold and gem-set Bracelets.

EAR-RINGS AND EAR-STUDS.—In diamonds, fancy stones and in combination with pearls, &c.

JEWELLED RINGS.—Of well chosen gems of almost all kinds. We particularly beg to draw attention to the fact of all gems being of picked quality.

HAT PINS.—We have a collection marked at Popular Prices.

BUTTONS, STUDS.—Sets of Shirt Studs, Dress Vest Buttons and Sleeve Links *en suite*.

GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.

SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knicknacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

No customer visiting our Establishment need ever be in a quandary to find what is most appropriate. Our Stock is the Largest in Western India and the most comprehensive.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD. (VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cock etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diam onds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.

BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS, OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life. Imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, hysteria, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly marvellous. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and inconstancy. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 5s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these painful and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER De ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the exact causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 7s., post free from Mr. Lewis, Chemist, Bombay, 24 Elmt Sheet, Malvern, Worcs, U.K., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

INSURANCES.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death.				Endowment Assurance of Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	40 8	30 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 6	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 10	42 13	36 5	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 0	63 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 2	41 10	35
40	236 11	66 13	50 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	72 11	56 12	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. P

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF KARACHI."

ARRIVED ON 28TH MARCH 1909.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognized. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay, 27th March, 1909.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "MARQ BACQUEHEM," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1909, at 3-30 P.M., (Bombay Time), for the transaction of the following business :—

1ST To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1908.

2ND To declare a Dividend.

3RD To confirm the nomination of Mr. Mulraj Khatao as an additional Director in terms of Clause 86 of the Articles of Association : and that of Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji in place of the late Mr. Veerchand Deepchand, C. I. E.

4TH To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

5TH To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 1st April to Tuesday, the 20th April, 1909, both days inclusive,

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th March, 1909.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Recreation Room of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1909, at 6 P. M.

All interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 O'clock, on TUESDAY, the 6th April, 1909, for the following Services for the Official year 1909-1910 :—

(1) Supply of Road Metal, Sand Stone, Black Sand, Yellow Moorum, Red Hill earth, Manure, &c.

(2) Supply of ordinary Carts and Bullocks, &c.

(3) Supplying Unslaked Lime to be slaked with fresh water at site of works (original works and repairs).

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any Tender or Tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 26TH, MARCH, 1909.

AUCTION SALE OF
VALUABLE LAND AND HOUSES IN SECUNDERABAD, DECCAN.

Situated within British limits, in the most attractive localities, at Secunderabad, Deccan, belonging to the Estate of the late C. A. BATTENBURG, Esq., under instructions from the Executors.

MESSRS. SHAIK OOMER & Co., Public Auctioneers, Secunderabad, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1909 (3rd Khurshaih, 1318 F), and following days, commencing at 8 A. M. on each day.

1. A HOUSE and large compound, Municipal No. 57, situated in St. Mary's Road, suitable for business premises or residence. Near Station, in a commanding position.

2. A DOUBLE STORIED BUNGALOW, "THE CASTLE," Municipal No. 58, situated in St. Mary's Road, in large compound, pukka built, four bedrooms, bath and dressing-rooms, reception rooms, billiard room, pantry, portico, and several verandahs, stabling and coachhouses and servants' quarters.

3. A well-built commodious BUNGALOW and large compound, Municipal No. 59, in St. Mary's Road, next Baptist Mission.

4. A desirable BUNGALOW, in extensive grounds, Municipal No. 50, at Sebastian Road, next to R. C. Mission School. Excellent artesian well.

5. A large BUNGALOW, situated in most central part of Secunderabad, opposite the Clock Tower, viz., No. 75, Oxford Street, also a newly-built cottage in same compound in extensive grounds, outhouses, stabling and servants' quarters. An excellent site for business premises or for large family residence.

6. An attractive BUNGALOW, very commodious, in large compound, opposite Parade Ground, No. 150, Old Sapper Lines, always occupied by a Senior Military Officer, good stabling, outhouses, well, etc.

7. A HOUSE, situated on Main Road in Turner Street No. 6253, in regular tenancy.

8. A HOUSE situated on Main Road in Turner Street, No. 6258, with small piece of ground attached, in regular tenancy.

9. A DOUBLE-STORIED HOUSE, No. 6350, Kemerguda, Candasawmy St., on Main Road, well suited for combined shop and house, in regular tenancy.

Title Deeds can be inspected at Office of Mr. W. A. N. BATTENBURG, Barrister-at-Law, Oxford Street, Secunderabad. Property open to inspection by 2 days' notice.

With one exception, the above Houses are all situated in a quarter of Secunderabad occupied by Civilian Tenants and are practically always tenanted.

The demand for houses in Secunderabad and District is increasing daily and will be greater on the final transference of the 9th Division Head Quarters to Secunderabad, which has been ordered. Conditions of Sale on application from the AUCTIONEERS or from the office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!

GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,

LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS :—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bandy Bazaar, near Nawab Masjid. Post No. 9.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, have APPOINTED WEDNESDAY, 14th April, 1909, for the purpose of balloting for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to serve on the Board of Trustees (under the provisions of Section 11 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898), during the absence of Mr. A. K. Leslie who has obtained 7 months' leave from the Board Meetings, from the 3rd April, 1909.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 29TH MARCH, 1909.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1909, at 5-15 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Report of the Committee for the year 1908.

2. To elect a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Members of the Committee of the Association for the year 1909, in accordance with Rule XIV and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 29th March, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS!
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0 ; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT :
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has thirty years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—'We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GOKHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malavar Hill, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
AND
MOUNTAIN SLIDE,
MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
amongst which will be a Beautiful
DRAMA named
THE STEP MOTHER,
And a original film entitled
DIFFERENT RULERS OF THE WORLD
and many others.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

FANCY FETE
IN AID OF
THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Season Coupon Tickets Rs. 15 per book of 35 Coupons can be had from the following :—

1. Messrs. KEMP & Co. .....Cumballa Hill.
2. Messrs. TARACHAND & Co....Grant Road.
3. Messrs. B. SPENCER & Co....Pydhownie.
4. Messrs. N. POWELL & Co....Hornby Road, Fort.
5. Messrs. V. C. DUSTUR & Co...Princess Street.
6. Messrs. J. B. PETIT & Co.....Elphinstone Circle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

Auction Sale of New "Premier" Combined Billiard and Dining Table and Accessories.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, Messrs. J.S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 3 p.m. the undermentioned billiard table and accessories, belonging to the estate of Connor Gerrard and Co., insolvents.

One 8' by 4' Premier, combined billiard and dining table by Messrs. Geo. Wright and Co., with accessories complete.

Also accessories such as sets of bonzeline pyramid and pool balls, pool marker, basket, and spider nest.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 30TH MARCH, 1909.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,

Cheapest and Best.

BURMAH PETROL,
Drives your Car Furthest.
BURMAH MOTOR OILS
AND
MOTOR GEAR OIL,
Save all friction in your Car.
BURMAH CANDLES,
Burn brightest and will not warp.
BURMAH KEROSINE
GOLD MOHR BRAND,
for Lamps.
BURMAH KEROSINE
PICTORIA BRAND
for Oil Engines.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
BURMAH OIL CO., LD.,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.

Light Pastry and Pie Crust

are assured at every baking if Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' be the raising ingredient used. One part to eight of ordinary flour—these are the right proportions—and the results are satisfactory every time. Baking becomes a pleasure with the aid of

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

The SURE Raising Powder.

Recipes with every tin.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders also executed by an expert.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, E.C. TELEGRAMS
KEYMER LONDON LONDON

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are also altered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARQUES & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—J. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON.—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection) "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU SUFFERING from Fever?—If so, send to Phillips and Co., for a trial bottle of FEBRICURA, Re. 1 per bottle. The only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 898, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of england and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Madows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 5 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 31, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parakh Rs 6 Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort,

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FROM 1st May, large DRAWING and DINING ROOM, 42' by 15' ; large Bedroom 13' by 15' ; small Bedroom, 12' by 8' ; Bathroom, and W. C. ; Kitchen with English stove; servants' quarters and W. C. ; good central position. Tiled flooring throughout : Electric Lights and Fans. Latest improved Sanitary arrangements. Rent Rs. 150 and with useful Furniture, Rs. 170. Applications to Box No. 1374, care of this paper, by the 30th instant.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

...s steamer Juba, 134 tons, Captain W Wilson, ...d in harbour yesterday from Mombassa in ...t and 2 passengers.

...e steamer Zinnia, 2,338 tons Captain R Clarke ...ail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

...s steamer Singu, 1,912 tons Captain W B ...ilson sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Mormu-...with a general cargo.

...n steamer Lord Kelvin, 2,158 tons, Captain ...F Masser, arrived in harbour yesterday from ...moon with a cargo of rice.

...E B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons ...ain H McDiarmid sailed yesterday for Karachi ...with a general cargo and passengers.

...E German East Africa line steamer Somali ...14 tons, Captain E Grieve sailed yesterday for ...anzibar etc with a general cargo and 13 cabin and ...deck passengers.

...E steamer Nemaila 3,181 tons Captain J La ...ure, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

...E Austrian Lloyd's S N Company's steamer ...rquis Bacquehem 2,752 tons Captain G Raicich ...ived in harbour on Sunday evening from Trieste ...th a general cargo and passengers.

...E B I S N Company's steamer Uganda, 3,498 ...ns Captain J Kilpatrick arrived in harbour ...esterday from Melbourne, with a general cargo ...d coal and 115 horses.

...E steamer Umzumbi 2,138 tons, Captain H A ...Mitchell arrived in harbour on Monday from Natal ...with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Prosperine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Royal Arthur Capt E V Underbill.....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marmack...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage.R N Flagship
H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....29-3 R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 29.

Ashcliffe.....2762 Fell.....The Captain
Aporima.....3684 Ruller .....T M & Co
Budrie.....1613 Baldion .....H C Joosub
Bulimba.....1607 Butler .....M Mackenzie & Co
Dunbarmoor . 2331 Barton .....T Morrison & Co
Delta...4780 Snow...Shanghai ...14-4 .....P & O S N Co
Fangtirnd .....3112 Wittenburg.....W & A Graham
Jarcombe...2280 Finlay .....T M & Co
Ismaila...3381 Ross.....Rangoon...25-3 ...M M & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Jerseymoor...2803 .....T M & Co
Juboa.....734 Wilson.....M M & Co
Kt of the Thistle.....4386 Baker .....K N & Co
Lawada...2121 Lane .....M Mackenzie & Co
Lord Kitrin.....2158 Masser.....W & A Graham & Co
Masq Bacquehem..2752 Reincich.....Lloyds S N Co
Netherlee.....2746 Rankin.....T Morrison & Co
N Pearlmoor...2576 Moffell ...Barrow in Furness ...12-4
W & A Graham & Co
Naram.....2870 Clingau.....T Morrison & Co
Robenfels...2932 Robst.....W & A Graham & Co
Rothlin.....4208 Smith .....Transport
Salfi.....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Strathenderick...3343 Steward .....W & A G & Co
Surada .....3400 Archdeacon.....M M & Co
Singu .....1912 Marison.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Uganda.....3498 Kilpatrie .....M M & Co
Umzumbi.....2138 Mitchell .....R A Willis
Vadala .....2164 Le Feure .....M M & Co
Worsley Hall.....2238 Jenkins.....K Nixon & Co
Yola.....2246 Purdon .....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Graham	3288	Elliott	6-4	F Muir & Co	
B Planet Neptune	2821	Price	Chittagong	N-F	F Muir & Co
C & R Hidalgo	2760	Bonhall	Hull via K'chi	31-3	F M & Co
D & E City of Karachi	3563	Snow	Karachi	2-4	K Nixon & Co
K Moori Maru	2737	Richards	Kobe	8-4	N Y K
G Mohammadhi	252	Gores	Zanzibar	30-3	B & P S N Co
H Amatonga	2053	Wooster	London	1-4	W & A Graham & Co
M Moshtari	1110	Green	Busreh	4-4	Bo & P S N Co
Q Firoozi	2406	Watson	Jeddah	8-4	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Asmye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	31-3 P & O Co
2	Inveresk	3203	Smith	Philadelphia	31-3 R A Willis
3	Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	2-4 ...M M & Co
4	Capri	2718	Domenico	Hongkong	17-4 Florio and R S N Co
5	Lindenfall	2595	Tullock	Kobe	7-4 T Morrison & Co
6	Dunbarmoor	2331	Barton	Rotterdam	31-3 W & A G & Co
8	Africa	2565	Bolessich	Trieste	1-4 ...W Denne
9	City of London	5693	Whish	Liverpool	6-1 K Nixon & Co
10 & 11	Kt Errant	4799	Jones	Kobe	6-1 K Nixon & Co
12	Persia	4198	Haughton	London	10-4 ...P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Manley	Busreh	1-4 ...M M & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	Kchi	30-3	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B Nagar	31-3	B O S N Co Ld
Mahandi	517	Hoosain	NF		Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Marquis Bacquehem s	Raicich	Trieste, Feb 9
29	Uganda s	Kilpatrick	Melbourne, Feb 10
	Umzumbi s	Mitchell	Natal, Mar 9
	Lord Kelvin s	Masser	Rangoon, Mar 12
	Juba s	Wilson	Mombasa, Mar 16

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Goalpara s	Elton	Persian Gulf, &c
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi, &c
	Singu s	Morrison	Rangoon, &c
	Ismaila s	Fenwro	Rangoon
	Somali s	Grieve	Zanzibar, &c

The steamer Zinnia, Clarke, for Calcutta, obtained her portclearance on Monday.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Moyori Maru, for Kobe, &c.
„ Dwarka, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Firoozi, for Jeddah, &c.
„ Marquis Bacquehem, for Trieste, &c.
„ Bulimba, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Capri, for China, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	From
20	Umbloti	Calcutta
21	Norfolk	Calcutta
23	Tropea	Liverpool
24	Islanda	Moulmein
25	Rauenfels	Antwerp
25	Glan Cameron	Coast

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co., steamer Ville-de-la-Ciota', from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday, the 27th inst. at 1 p. m.

The Florio & Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Ischia from Bombay left Penang on the 29th instant for Singapore and Hongkong.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 150 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton fly waste, H R Bode and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Britannia s—1360 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 5,200 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 455 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Domessy; 2 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy; 10 cwts cardamum seed, E Soolfanalley.

Amatonga s—333 cwts linseed cakes, Macleon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Pearlmoor s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Queen moor s—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 440 bales cotton, Bamjie and Co; 2,001 cwts nigerseed, 1,201 cwts mustardseed, A Blaschcek and Co; 1,700 cwts rapeseed, 352 cwts nigerseed, Luis Drayfus and Co; 2000 cwts rapeseed, J Gachiri ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Umzumbee s—2,000 tons manganese ore, T Morison and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—560 bales cotton, Sorabjie Framjie and Co; 2,009 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts mowrooseed, 2700 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dunbarmoor s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 12 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 9 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 1,500 cwts ajowonseed, 2,200 cwts nigerseed, Volkart Bros; 3409 cwts myrabollams, Lehubart Bros; 330 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 165 bales cotton, P Visram and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of London s—3080 cwts, casterseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon, and Co; 990 cwts wheat, John Fachiri, 1,000 cwts wheat, 399 cwts groundnuts, 5,000 cwts linseed, 5,200 cwts castorseed, 7338 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marquis Bacquehem s—165 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts rapseed, 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Africa s—275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 19 cwts guts ad, meyer.

FOR VENICE.

Marquis Bacquehem s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Africa s—2,020 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Marq. Bacquehem s—10,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Marq. Bacquehem s—5,082 cwts tulseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kt Errant s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Assaye s—30 chests opium, S J David and Co; 13 chests opium, P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mayori Maru s—500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 500 bales twist Tata Sons and Co.

Assaye s—117 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 500 bales twist C Bhawanidas; 7 chests opium C Bamonjie ann Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kt Errant s—582 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co; 508 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton and Co.

Linden Hall s—800 bales cotton R D Master and Co; 104 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Mayori Maru s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR YOKKACHI.

Mayori Maru s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kt Errant s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 500 bales cotton, Trading Co; 500 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Linden Hall s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	9	11	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	15	12	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	6	2	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	22	17	47
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	12
G Mahim and Worli	13	12	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	17
Total	70	64	155
This day last year	90	75	210

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	3

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

March 28th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	58	51	14
B	122	229	68
C	94	89	14
D	42	62	10
E	113	85	12
F	59	1	0
G	67	3	0
Total to date	555	520	118
Total rats killed			1075

WITH Germany 'forcing the pace' in the manner revealed to England and the world in the House of Commons debate last week, it becomes a serious question for a Colony like Ceylon, with tis annual surpluses, as to whether it should not voluntarily offer a naval contribution, says the "Times of Ceylon." In years gone by we have strenuously combated the demands of the Home authorities in the matter of the military contribution. Of recent years our military contribution has fallen below its limit, owing to reduction in cost, by the substitution of an Indian for a British Regiment, and although the general community has lost more than the difference through the lower spending power of the Indian soldier, the fact remains that the Colony's Balance Sheet discloses that it could afford to pay £20,000 per annum as a naval contribution, considering the exceptional situation. We foresee a request for a Naval vote from Home before very many months have passed, and we would have Ceylon make the offer in advance of the demand.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LOWTHER—March 22, at Multan, the wife of Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. T. E. Lowther, 2nd Bn. North Staffordshire Regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

NORTHCOTT—TANNER—March 20, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, Lieut.-Colonel A. B. H. Northcott, R. Scots Fusiliers, to Lilian, daughter of the late Charles Albert Tanner of Yatesbury, Wilts.

DEATH.

ROBERTS.—March 21, at Rangoon, Monica, wife of Capt. A. B. Roberts, I. A., Burma Commission.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 5-55m., 8-27a. Low water, 1-23m., 0-27a.

Banks closed: Hindu holiday.

Mr. Burve's lecture on "Science of Music," Framjee Cowasjee Hall, 6-30 p. m. S. T.

Bombay Girls' High Schools Athletic Association, Elphinstone College grounds, 4-30 p.m.

Bombay Jackal Club, Point to Point Races.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "No man keeps up his reputation by talking about it."—"CHICAGO TRIBUNE."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, March 31.—B. V. R., annual prize distribution and Dance, Town Hall, 9 p. m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Manockji Petit Manufacturing Company, 6 Hornby Road, 4 p. m. Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, annual meeting 6 p. m. Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. British and Foreign Bible Society. Bombay Auxiliary, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 6. p.m. Parsi Gymkhana, unveiling of Mr. J. M. Divecha's portrait, 6-30 p.m. Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 7-11 Elphinstone Circle, 2-40 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 8-2m., 9-24a. Low water, 2-51m., 1-53a.

Thursday, April 1.—Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Fancy Fete in aid of the Bomonji D. Petit Parsi General Hospital, Oval. Alcock Ashdown and Co., Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Dock, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 9-15m., 10-2a. Low water, 3-34m., 2-57a.

Friday, April 2.—Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 10-1m., 10-29a. Low water, 4-3m., 3-39a.

Saturday, April 3.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Parsi Gymkhana, general meeting, 6 p.m. Bombay Veterinary College, opening of new College building, Parel, 4-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 10-34m., 10-13a. Low water, 4-30m., 4-14a.

Sunday, April 4.—Palm Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 11-4m., 11-16m., Low water, 4-53m., 4-47a.

Monday, April 5.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m. St. George's Nursing Association, annual meeting, Port Trust offices, 6 p.m. Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 11-33m., 11-39a. Low water, 5-16m., 5-19a.

BURGLARY IN REAY ROAD :—A report has been made to the police that a shop belonging to one Gopal Govind was broken into on Saturday night and gold embroidered sarees and pieces of cloth of the collective value of Rs. 422 were stolen from a box.

THE SEAMEN'S REST AND MISSION.—The Annual Meeting of the Seamen's Rest and Mission will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, to-day at 6-15 p.m. when the Hon. Sir Walter C. Hughes, Kt., C.I.E., will preside, and the Rev. Bishop J. E. Robinson, D. D., Mr. James Macdonald, J. P., and others will speak. All friends of seamen are heartily invited.

RUN AWAY HORSE.—A horse attached to the victoria of Mr. Karsondas Moolji Jetha and driven by his coachman, Baloo Govind, along Kalbadevi Road on Sunday evening, took fright and bolted. The coachman was thrown off the box near the Hancock bridge and the animal proceeded as far as Hassanabad where the animal was stopped. No one else except the coachman was injured, the latter received some bruises on his left foot.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. B. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day :—

March	Pomp and Circumstance...Elgar
Overture	Le Dao D'Alonne ...Auber
Selection	A Runaway Girl ...Monckton
Valse	Espagnol ...Sevilla ...Matadore
Selection	Princess Ida ...Sullivan
Song	Sleep and Forget ...C White

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day :—

March	A Bunch of Roses ...E. Chapi
Overture	Fra Diavolo ...Auber
Polacca	de Concert...Loiseau des Bois ...Thiere
Selection	The Mikado ...A Sullivan
An Oriental Scene	A Dervish Chorus ...Sebek
Selection	The Bohemian Girl ...Balfe
Valse	Viennoise ...Oxibulka

MR. BARVE'S LECTURE.—The second lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" which had to be postponed last week on account of the sad untimely death of Miss Clarke, will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day by Mr. Ganpatrao Gopalrao Barve, Professor of Music. The topic selected for the evening is "The Greatness of the Science of Music." The lecture will be illustrated with vocal and instrumental demonstrations, and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Assaye" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p.m., to-day, Tuesday. Parcel mails for China closes at the new G. P. O., at 2-30 p.m., also to-day.—Mails for Egypt per extra s.s. "Britannia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow, Wednesday.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. "Mohamadi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-morrow, Wednesday. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

RETIRING COMMISSIONER, HIGH COURT.

MR. A. K. OLIVER, Master in Equity and Commissioner of the Bombay High Court, retires from the service from the 1st April. He has been discharging the duties of his high post with ability and zeal and to the satisfaction of the Judges. Mr. Oliver was born in September 1848. He was headmaster of Surat High School in March 1874. From April 1874 he was out of Government employ, then he joined the High Court in January 1876, as Deputy Registrar and Judge's Clerk. Upti February 1882 he was Assistant Registrar. In December 1890 he became Deputy Registrar ; in September 1893, Assistant Commissioner for taking accounts and Assistant Taxing Officer ; and in January 1899, Master and Registrar in Equity, and Commissioner for taking accounts and for local investigations, and Taxing Officer.

Yesterday, number of solicitors of the High Court assembled in the Equity office to bid good-bye to him.

Mr. N. N. Kothare, acting as the spokesman of the deputation, said that members of the profession had heard with great regret the news of his vacating the office ; but they were desirous before he went away to wish him good-bye, and to give expression to the esteem in which they all along held him. His amiable nature, in combination with his invariable courtesy, had impressed them most favourably, and they wished him health and comfort in his well-earned retirement.

Mr. Oliver, in reply, said :

Mr. Nanu and gentlemen of the legal profession, who have so kindly come to see me before my retirement from this Office, I thank you sincerely for the extremely kind way in which you have shown your appreciation of my effotrs to do my duty during many long years in my various appointments in the High Court. I need hardly say, that so far as the appointment from which I am now retiring was concerned, my earnest wish was always to arrive at a right and just decision of every point which I had to deal with; and, as you all know, some of these points involved questions of extreme difficulty, It will be a great consolation to me in my retirement to remember that my efforts were successful to an extent that I hardly expected. Gentlemen, most of you know that I come from a family well known in this country for their strong sympathy with the people of this land. My uncle Sir Robert Oliver, my father and my two brothers gave almost the whole of their life to the services of the Government in India, and they all pied, and are buried in this country. and I shall probably follow their example though I hope to see you all for many years to come, for though I am not young in years, I am still young in mind and body.

The deputation then with drew.

BURHANPUR TAPTI MILL.

The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Burhanpur Tapti Mill was held at registered office of the Company, No. 3 Gool Mansions, Mayo Road, Wellington Lines, Fort, Bombay. The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtulla, C. I. E., chairman of the board of directors presided. The following is the directors' report :—

The directors have the pleasure to submit to you the 3rd annual report of the above Company showing the progress of work done during last year, as well as the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December 1908. Your directors take pleasure in bringing to your notice that they have made an income of Rs. 836-1-11 by way of interest arising out of Investments with the several Banks from time to time and which together with the balance of Rs. 766-9-1 of last year they deem proper to carry to the credit of profit and loss account. Your directors further bring to your knowledge that during the last year they have placed an order for 16 more Cards with Messrs. E. Ashworth and Co. 110 more Looms and their preparatory with Messrs. Livesey and Co Shafting and gearing with Messrs. Hick Hargreaves & Co., Humidifires, Sprinklers, Calender, Finishing &c. with Messrs. Mather and Platt &c. Your directors feel pleasure to state that the Main Building work has been quite complete and erection of machinery has commenced in full swing since the beginning of this year, and they feel sanguine that if the machinery arrives here at the time agreed upon, the mill will commence working by the middle of this year. The mill building and machinery under erection have been insured for the sum of Rs. 500,000 only.

During the course of the proceedings Mr. Gordhandas Lukhmidas on behalf of the shareholders of the company expressed great satisfaction and feelings of delight at the most economical and strenusus way in which the agents, Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljee and Co. have been conducting the affairs of the Company up to now, and that the company has great chances to thrive out shortly on account of the foresight and keen interest which the agents take in its prosperity. Messrs. Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, Shankarrao Govindrao Bhuskute and Bundabibhoy Hajeebhoy were re-elected directors and Messrs. Hormusjee E. Dawar and Sons were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 150 per annum. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	...,..	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (26-3-09).

Bhamo route to China intercepted beyond Indian Frontier between Manyeum and Tengyuch. (29-3-09).

DEATH OF MISS CLARKE.

Bombay Corporation's Sympathy.

ON the requisition of a number of members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, an urgency meeting, called to give expression to the universal feeling of sorrow at the death of Miss Clarke was held in the Municipal Hall last night, the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn, the President, occupying the chair.

The President in opening the proceedings said :

Gentlemen,—This urgency meeting has, as you are aware been called on the requisition of a number of members to give expression to the universal feeling of sorrow at the sad death of Miss Clarke, the only child of our greatly respected Governor, and to convey to His Excellency the profound sympathy which is felt for him in his great bereavement by all classes of the population.

The cutting off of a bright young life, the ceasing for ever of a brilliant and gifted mind is at any time a subject of great grief to those left behind, who find it impossible to understand the decree of Providence that such a one must go while so many who could so much more easily he spared are permitted to remain. But the circumstances surrounding this sad event have impressed the public mind in an extraordinary degree and from the highest to the most humble everyone has felt acute sympathy with His Excellency who has been struck by inscrutable fate two much tremendous flows as the loss of his wife and his only child within so short a time. His Excellency is separated from the friends of his life by the wide stretches of ocean which lie between their shores and his native home. He occupies a position which is necessarily isolated and he is burdened with the anxieties and the onerous work of his high office. All this is appreciated by the people of this country whose warm-hearted symnathy has been poured in generous measure upon him who has had so grievous a sorrow laid upon him. Those who on Monday last followed the sad procession to Sewri will never forget the silent sympathetic thousands on the route and we are met here to give voice to those thousands as well as to express our own feelings on this most sad occasion. I will call upon the Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah Mehta to move a proposition.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved the following resolution :—"That the Corporation have received with the deepest sorrow the painful intelligence of the untimely death of Miss Clarke, the beloved daughter of His Excellency, Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, whose genial and kindly disposition and whose solicitude for the well-being of the people entrusted to the care of her illustrious father, and particularly of Indian women, had endeared her to all classes and communities, that the President be requested to address a suitable letter of condolence to His Excellency expressive of the universal feeling of profound sorrow avoked by the sad event and conveying to him the heartfelt sympathy of the Corporation in this bereavemeat."

In moving the proposition Sir Pherozeshah remarked that he had been entrusted with the task of moving the resolutiou mourning the death of Miss Clarke, the beloved daughter of the Governor, and expressing their profound sympathy with His Excellency. He was not exaggerating at all when he said that their hearts were bleeding within them at the tragic event which had overtaken the Governor whom they had all learnt within a short space of two years to love with feelings of respect and admiration. The President had referred touchingly to the inscrutable decree of Providence, but on an occasion like this one was tempted almost to rebel against the wisdom of such a decree. They felt on occasions like this how monstrous were the visitations of Providence. Only a short time ago they had met in that Hall for the purpose of expressing their prefound sorrow at His Excellency's terrible bereavement in the loss of his dear wife and three months had hardly passed when they had to meet again that evening to give expression to their profoundest sorrow for another bereavement—the loss of his only beloved daughter. They could not stop their hearts bleed at the terrible bereavement which had overtaken His Excellency. The inadequacy of words to express their sorrow never struck one more forcibly than on such a sad occasion. When John Bright had lost his saintly wife, Cobden visited him while he was ovrwhelmed with grief. Cobden asked his friend to cast his looks upon thousands of suffering poor outside. He appealed to him in the name of his saintly wife and they knew what effect was made. After the first paroxysm of grief was over John Bright worked for the cause of the poor and the result was the repeal of the Corn Laws. Recollection of this incident came upon Sir Pherozshah. They felt even on such an occasion though it was for His Excellency to solve the problem, that he might be given strength to do the work of public benevolence—for, alas, all his private hopes had vanished—at one of the most critical junctures in the history of this country. Not only this whole presidency, but he ventured to say that all classes and communities in this country had learnt to appreciate his abilities and the worth of his excellent work. All the hopes, the high ambitions of a highly sympathetic lady to be useful to the cause of Indian Society had been ruthlessly shattered by the cruel hand of death and they could not but express their profoundest sorrow and deepest sympathy with His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. James Macdonald said : I beg to cordially and sympathetiecally second the proposition, but as I can add nothing valuable to what has already been so very ably and suitably said by the President and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, I refrain from any farther remarks.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that it was too sad to contemplate such a valuable life cut off so prematurely and the sympathy of the whole of India must go to the sorrow-stricken Governor in his sad bereavement.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that Miss Clarke was eminently fitted to help her illustrious father in his noble mission of promoting the welfare of the people of this Presidency. Nothing was more genuine and intense than the deep feelings of sympathy which they all felt for their Governor.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said that on behalf of himself and his constituents he felt it his duty to associate himself with the previous speakers in their expressions of profound sympathy, grief and sorrow. It was poignant to see the cruel hand of death snatching away from their large-hearted, broadminded, high souled and noble Governor, Sir George Clarke, his two most dear and near ones within a short space of three months. The losses of Lady Clarke and Miss Clarke were irreparable to His Excellency, but they, mortlas were quite helpless before fate. The hearts of them all went to their most esteemed and worthy Governor in his extremely sad bereavement. It was sad to see a life, so full of promise, of hope and of generous sympathies, so prematurely cut off. He concluded by offering his respectful condolence to His Excellency the Governor in his sad bereavement.

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy said: Mr. President, I beg to associate myself with all that has been said by the previous speakers. We all know how zealously Miss Clarke applied herself to the tender but most important duties that devolved on her as the daughter of the Governor of this Presidency, and it is but an unvarnished fact that in her untimely, pathetic death the whole Presidency has sustained an irreparable loss. No wonder, Sir, the entire public is stricken with sincere sorrow—sorrow rendered more poignant by the painful thought that it should have fallen to the lot of our esteemed and popular, I may say beloved, Governor to sustain two most distressing bereavements in such a rapid and tragic succession. All this universal mourning, all this spontaneous sympathy, heartfelt as it unquestionably is, is after all of no avail. It may, perhaps, and let us hope it will, be of some solace to His Excellency, and at any rate may this genuine symphty and sincere blessings of the people strengthen his brave and noble heart to persevere in the discharge of those public duties to whieh, leaving aside all personal considerations, he has devoted himself with a singleness of purpose and rare enthusiasm that have evoked the fervent admiration of people of all classes and opinions.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan endorsed the views of the previous speakers.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried in solemn silence.

The Maratha Kshyatniya Samaj, Bombay, in a Special General Meeting on Saturday last passed the following Resolution :

"The Maratha Kshyatniya Samaj, Bombay, expresses its deepest sense of grief and regret at the great loss sustained by His Excellency Sir George by the untimely and lamentable death of his beloved daughter, Miss Clarke, and respectfully conveys to His Excellency its sincere sympathy and condolence on His Excellency's sad bereavement, following so closely on the recent misfortune."

BOMBAY LADIES' SYMPATHY.

As there is a general desire that the ladies of this City should express their deep sense of sorrow in public meeting assembled, at the untimely death of Miss Clarke, the daughter of His Excellency the Governor, we shall thank you to attend a preliminary meeting at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 28th March, at Readymoney House, Malabar Hill.—Yours faithfully. (Signed) Lady Aga Khan, Dhunbai Cowasji Jehangir, Aimai Pherozshah Mehta, Luxmibai Chandavarker, Fulbai Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Premcore Vithaldas Thakersey.

On Friday last a letter was sent to many influential ladies in Bombay as follows :—

In response to this invitation, about fifty leading ladies of the Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsee communities met at "Readymoney House" when Lady Mehta proposed and Mrs. Lukhmani seconded that Lady Petit be voted to the chair.

Telegrams and letters have received from many amongst whom were—Lady Agakhan, Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mrs. Naranjee Dwarkadas,

Lady Jehanghir moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mrs. Chanderwarker and supported by Lady Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Lady Vithaldas Thakersey and many others.

That a Committee and Secretaries consisting of the following ladies be appointed to make arrangements for the convening of a Public Meeting of the Ladies of Bombay to express their deep sense of sorrow at the untimely death of Miss Clarke, and to pass a vote of condolence to His Excellency the Governor :

Lady Jamsetji Jejeebhoy. Lady Petit, Lady Cowasjee Jehangir. Lady Mehta, Mrs. D. Daver, Mrs. Bomanji Petit, Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, Mrs. R. J. Tata, Mrs. P. N. Patel, Mrs. Jehanghir Petit, Mrs. D. T. Tata, Mrs. Rustomji B. Jijibhai, Lady Aba Khan, Lady Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Lady Adamji Peerbhoy, Mrs. Amroodin Tyabji, Dilshad Begam, Mrs. Rogay, Mrs. Moochelahaw, Mrs. Mahmadbai Currimbhoy, Mrs Fazalbhoy

MORAL IDEAS AND FUTURE LIFE IN CLASSIC EGYPT.

Lecture in Bombay.

The following is the text of a Lecture delivered yesterday at the "Blavatsky Lodge" by Pestanji Dorabji Khandalavala :—

Have you ever noticed a painter put in the forepart of his picture, a ruin, a rockery, the trunk of a dead tree, a drove of ruminant oxen resting? Why? To lend force to what appears in the distance, in a series of aerial gradations. So it is with Nature. It is but the foreground of the picture she presents. Pass beyond, and what worlds lie revealed? Raphael painted the beginning of our globe, sketched by the eternal finger, Correggio the sacred wood of Jupiter, and Poussin the Deluge, long before Cuvier reconstructed past worlds from a few bleached bones.

GEOLOGY AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

What creative art imagined existed already in the workshop of Nature. Take the dragons in Medea's Mouth in flames. They have their like in the plesiosaurus, a huge lizard of the Oolitic age. The enormous serpents which enfold Laocoon and his two sons, coil upon coil, have their fellows in the flying serpents. The big toothless megatherium answers to the crowned bull of Babel, the mysterious dinotherium of the tertiary formation to the gigantic Sphinx of Thebes, the ichthyosaurus fish-like lizard to the hydras of Hercules, and the harpies of Homer. If the geologist and the palæontologist can re-people whole forests with all the mysteries of zoology gleaned from a bit of coal, the archæologist is not to be outdone. Is he excavating the Palatine Hill, and does he discover a bath.? The whims of Imperial Rome, the toilette of a languid Julia dreaming and awaiting her lord, consuls, lictors, togas with purple fringes, the fighting in the Forum, the angry people, all pass in review. What we ask of every people to-day is whence do you come? Its past is rummaged, and a solidarity established between its periods of life. It is for this that the genius of our time is so eminently historical and we arrive at an understanding of the present state of every nation. The French Revolution cannot be understood without the ancient regime, the United States without English Puritanism, the South America of our days without the Spain of Philip II, nor the Pope without Cæsar. If historians are smitten with chimeras, it is because they see the most positive Sciences, geology and botany, excel in creating worlds which the talisman of the Arabian Nights never dared evoke.

"OPEN SESAME."

When Egypt arose rigid and mysterious from her sands, with her obelisks and her temples a forest of columns, her pylons and papyri, her walls covered with bas reliefs and inscriptions,—"the fragments of an earlier world,"—the signal honour of raising the veil of the great goddess Isis fell to the lot of Champollion, a French Egyptologist. He unswathed the mummies in black bandages, pored on mute memorials of the world's youth, and restored to life a whole people endowed with a marvellous civilisation, which Greek historians most often inaccurate let us but indistinctly see. Unfortunately he died very young, of exhaustion, the victim of Science. Bequeathing his work already solidly founded, to his successors to finish, it was worthily continued by Lepsius and Brugsch in Germany, by Hincks and Birch in England, by Chabas, Mariette and Maspero in France, not to mention other workers of other countries, seeking for truth.

"THE LAND OF THE LOTUS."

The Nile and the desert dispute the possession of Egypt. No rain ever falls. She receives from the celebrated phenomenon of the inundation, the water denied her from the skies. At the battle of the Pyramids,—"that like Giants stand to sentinel enchanted land," Napoleon said to his troops: "Du haut de ces pyramides quarante siecles nous contemplent." (From the height of these pyramids forty ages look down upon us.) But we have to mount the ladder of many more ages than those memorable words point to. The infancy of the Egyptians is not known, their origin is lost in the night of time. Probably they came from Asia, separating themselves in the Aurora of the world from the peoples who formed the first ethnic strata, vaguely signalled in the legends of India, or in the most ancient cuneiform inscriptions. Perhaps inscriptions in languages yet unknown, which are being found, may hereafter give a clue to their origin. But at any rate her civilisation, developed wholly on the banks of the sacred river, steps out of the past, perfect like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, like her full wisdom. Even mythic traditions, so useful in establishing the filiations of other peoples, teach us nothing. They tell us only of long periods of occupation by divine dynasties. What is left us to suppose at most is a theocratic state at first, till Menes united the whole of Egypt under his sceptre, and founded the first historic dynasty From Menes to the Seductive Syren who "transformed the triple pillar of the world into a strumpet's fool," is a period of 5,000 years, and Egypt is now for us an open book, where many a leaf is wanting, and many a page obscure, but with every day some lacune is being filled up.

"THE THREE PERIODS."

The history of Egypt ordinarily divides itself into three periods. The ancient Empire begins with Menes, and ends with the tenth dynasty. The arts flourished fully, specially sculpture attained a degree of originality and of plastic perfection not known in after days. Architecture was what the pyramids, the great Sphinx and the temple it surmounts show us to be. The mural paintings admirably preserved of the tombs of Sasrah initiate us into the inner life of the people. This empire died of civil discord over which history is mute. The Middle Empire extends from the 11th to the 17th dynasty, 3000. B. C. Nubia was conquered and the gold and copper mines of Arabia and of Sinai exploited. It is the epoch of great works of art, such as the dams of Lake Maeris. This beautiful civilisation was almost destroyed by the terrible invasion of the Hyckses, the untouchable nomades who brought Egypt to within an inch of her ruin. For five centuries the burden of these ferocious conquerors had to be borne. It needed all the efforts of national patriotism to drive these invaders away. They were from Asia, an off-shoot of the great swirl of peoples which showed itself then on the plains of Mesopotamia. With the 18th dynasty, seventeen centuries B. C., begins the new Empire. It was now Egypt's turn to carry arms abroad. Her Amenophis and Rameses overran Asia up to the Euphrates. She was in the apogee of her power. But these gigantic efforts exhausted her, when she had again a terrible foe to face. Twice did Arian bands, under the names of Achaians, Lycians, and others fall on Egypt ere they settled in Europe in countries to which they gave their names. The pictures of the temple of Karnak show us these people wending on their cars with their wives and children drawn by oxen, putting us in mind of the invasions of Cimbris and Teutons. This was followed by long and often glorious struggles with neighbouring nations, till she was worsted, and sank under the successive shocks of Ethiopians, Assyrians, and Persians, till revived to a really national life under the brilliant dynasty of the Ptolemies.

It was then that Egypt emerged from her isolation. Then was founded Alexandria, that cosmopolitan city, the spiritual capital of the classic as Rome was of the political world. It was the rendezvous of all the savants and philosophers, who formed that great school, which lit up with so lively a light the last days of antique paganism and the advent of Christianity.

"HER PUREST HERITAGE."

It is because Egypt managed to preserve, as the purest heritage of her past grandeur her moral laws independent of all dogma, these laws constituted every human society lasting. Before the doctrines of the Evangel were proclaimed, Egypt was the only country where these truths were publicly taught. They were the appanage of no philosophic school. All along morality remained the same with the Egyptians. If anything varied it was religion, but more in manner than in matter. Every religion has its rise in the adoration of the forces of nature, in which the sun always plays a prominent part. But in Egypt we find ourselves right on in the midst of Metaphysics, in the presence of the "One God, the uncreated, the only one self-existent, the sole generator, the only one not begotten." But this unique principle is never at any epoch represented by a single divinity. It is Ammon at Thebes, Ptah at Memphis, Tum at Heliopolis, Osiris at Abydos. It is the sun Ra; it is the Nile with its source unknown, whose periodic risings and vivifying action give to Egyptian religion and civilisation a quite peculiar character. Each on of these gods is ever "the Unique, the Uncreated," but with different forms and tangible attributes producing a new divine person. There was the doctrine of emanation embodied in their dictum: "Thou as One and Millions of beings go out of Thee." This forcibly led to a pantheism, embracing at once the Material world and all animate beings. Following the epochs and the diverse schools, it developed itself in dividing God into two, Father and Son, and then into numerous trinities by the introduction of the feminine principle. The Pantheon was then peopled with an infinity of gods of bizarre symbolic forms. This was a natural development, almost without foreign influence, of a very beautiful tree with its rich leafy branches hiding the trunk from vulgar eyes. What happily saved the Egyptians from losing, entirely out of sight, the simple principle of Divine Unity was

THE PECULIAR ROLE OF OSIRIS.

and the universal development of his cult in all Egypt. The legend of Osiris recounts the eternal struggle of the good and of the evil principle. Osiris is the Good Being, par excellence. He loves men and instructs them in virtue. He falls the victim of his goodness under the blows of Set his brother and his enemy, the Spirit of evil and of violence. But he is reborn in a lower world, of which he becomes the sovereign, and where the souls of the just have to rejoin him. His son Horus "the avenger of his father" knocks down the aggressor, whom Isis the sister of Osiris and of Set shields from complete annihilation. It is the image of the sun lighting the world, lavising the blessings of his rays, struggling against the hurricanes of sand which obscure it, declining and disappearing in the horizon to illumine the nether world. Then Horus the Sun rises from the "Silver breast" of morning, dissipating darkness "by the bright track of his fiery car." The mythological papyri are full of allusions to this struggle. It was divine war of which Egypt was the theatre. Plutarch speaks of it but vaguely, and the Egyptain legend is not yet laid hold of. But, the role of goodness, and of divine justice of Osiris is undisputed. He impersonates the consoling and providential divine principle, even as Ra is the eternal lord in his strength who breaks the impious and punishes the proud. Egyptian Society reposed on the family strongly constituted as the basis. There were no castes, nor privileged classes by right of birth. Instruction could be conveyed to all. Many a modern nation may well envy Egypt. But there, too, dark shadows obscured the beautiful picture. There was the system of statute labour for public works, the custom of collecting taxes, the chicane of a minute and routine administration causing complaints which have reached our ears. Over all, labourer and warrior, scribe and priest, dominated His Majesty the Pharaoh, the offspring of the sun, his representative on earth, sharing as such in his divinity, and thus clothed in a character sacred and absolute in the eyes of his subjects. These however were not absorbed in mute adoration of their Sovereign, There are fragments of satiric papyri to show that they were wide awake to the oddities of their august masters. The submission of the subjects had to be responded to by the monarch who owed them certain duties. These may be gathered from instructions addressed by King Amenemhat to his son Osortasen of the 12th dynasty." "Let there be harmony between thee and thy subjects. Banish fear from the hearts of Men. Live in the midst of them. Do not isolate thyself. Open not thy heart only to the powerful and the noble. Let those alone have access to thee whose friendship has long been tried. I have given gifts to the poor, supported the feeble, appeased the affliction of the afflicted, and all my orders have increased the love of my people for me." What the proudest of the Pharaohs had in common with the least, of his subjects was confidence in God, who never refuses his help to those who implore it with a pure heart. In one of his expenditions in Syria, the great Rameses ran some risk because of an error of his generals, He was forced to fight to disengage himself from his enemies while awaiting reinforcements. The historiographer of the campaign has given this episode a magnificent poetic development, which the papyri and the walls of Karnak have preserved to us. In the midst of the danger Rameses invokes Ammon, who is worth, him a thousand soldiers at the critical moment, and sees his enemies dispersed and prostrate.

PRAYERS AND PURE ACTS.

The sentiments of gratitude and of love towards the divinity for the gifts showered on men are displayed in a hymn of great beauty: "Salutations to Thee Osiris lord of the extent of time, king of the gods with multiple names, holy transformations and mysterious forms. From him the celestial abyss draws its waters. He causes the soil to give birth to delicious products; the heaven and the stars obey Him. He has fashioned the world himself, its waters, its atmospheres, its vegetation, all the herds, all the winged tribes, all the insects and all the reptiles. By him is judged the world with what it holds. His aspect is to be seen in the heaven and the earth. All adore his goodness. His love for us is tender. His grace surrounds our hearts". But hymns and songs of joy are not enough to please the Divinity. Prayer is necessary, the prayer of the heart and particularly of pure acts. Charity is the first of duties. It has often been said that the Egyptians had no book of law, of code both religious and moral, like the laws of Manu, the Bible or the Koran. This reproach is not justified. Only two or three of the forty-two hermetic Books mensioned by the Greeks have come down to us. These Books attributed to Hermes, the Egyptian Thot, treated of all questions of morality, of the astronomical and medical sciences and of others. These are very probably what the texts call the divine writings, or the sacred Words. Then the chapter on funeral service, which treats of the judgment of the soul, indicates the acts necessary for its salvation and those prohibited. This can by itself constitute the Moral Code.

A DEMOCRATIC MAXIM.

What is more interesting and what strikes us most are the little treatises on practical and moral philosophy, which lead us straight into the heart of Egyptian sentiments. The most complete are "The Maxims of the writer Ani." They offer the most beautiful thoughts pell-mell, side by side with sentences which may increase the stock of proverbs. Thus: "The hour gone we seek to seize it in vain." "Waste not words on the deaf; better be silent." "He who speaks ill reaps no good." "The good walker arrives without hastening." "The bullock who heads the herd leads it to the fields; but is himself an animal like the rest" This is a democratic maxim recalling to men their equality. In these treatises we find rules of conduct in life and in Society. They form a sort of Manual of good breeding. They are specially marked by express recommendations, to use the greatest moderation and discretion in every act. Pride and vanity must be avoided first of all because they are defects, but also because they draw attention on self. The fear of compromising one's self plays a great part in social relations. These must therefore be well tested. Order in business is a great quality. As to drunkenness, you must fly it with horror. But it was, it seems, a darling foible with the Egyptians, to judge from the eulogies of temperance, and the disgraceful pictures of hard-drinking drawn by the hand of a master. The "Maxims of Ani," which may by entitled:—

ADVICE FROM A FATHER TO THIS SON

happily offer us most noble ideas: "God will raise the name of he who lifts up his thoughts, above that of the sensual man." The sanctuary of God holds noisy manifestations in horror. Pray humbly with a loving heart, whose every word is said in secret." God will listen to thee and protect thee in thy affairs. "In making the oblations to thy God, take good care of what he holds in abomination. Do not exaggerate liturgic prescriptions. The God of this world is in the light above the firmament; and his emblems are on earth. It is to these that worship is daily paid." After the duties towards God no nobly expressed, follow these towards one's fellow creatures: "Be not heartless to the unfortunate; it is thy God who give him life. "Do not eat bread while one stands by ere thou extend the hand to offer it him. Has one ever seen a man neither rich nor poor? But bread lasts with him whose acts are brotherly. The rich who has his season, and who sometimes lasts a season still, becomes in time a miserable stable-boy." Filial obedience and piety are among the acts most agreeable to God. There is a lengthily developed eulogy of it in a papyrus 3000. years B. C. under the eleventh dynasty. It is but the copy of a text far older still, the work of two writers Ptah Hotep of the fifth and Kakemi of the third dynasty. It is indisputably the most ancient book in the world." If thou listen'st to what I say all thy acts will conform to divine precepts. For those who happen to guard them sincerely these precepts are really their treasure. No evil ever come to them in this world." "A Son's deference is a blessing. The son who accepts his father's word lives through it to old age. To love God is to obey; not to obey is to hate God. A dutiful son is joy. The happiness of a docile son in serving God is the result of his docility. He will attain to veneration in his old age, and will thus exhort his children, renewing his father's exhortations to him. Sin lies in the way in which every man fulfils the precepets taught him when a boy. Ah! may the children charge them again in their turn".

PLACE AUX DAMES.

With rules laid down against theft and adultery, are recommendations to respect the mother and women in general. A Society is judged by the place woman holds in it. In Egypt the wife was honoured as the equal of her husband. During one of his campaigns Rameses confided the regency of Egypt to his wife. Filiations were set up as much on the mother's side as on the father's. Inscriptions simultaneously dedicated to the couple are to be seen in museums, statuettes and bas-reliefs show them both seated side by side, receiving the homage of their children. "It is I who gave thee thy mother, says Ani to his Son; 'and it is she who bore thee, and in doing so had many a pain to bear. Now thou art married; do not for ever forget the sore child-birth thou hast cost thy mother, nor her cares, do not drive her to complain of thee, lest she may raise her hands to God and He hear her plaint." For such a one, Kabir has a trenchant soupiet; "Ta se janni bhare mui Pathhar padya pet" (The mother died of the weight, a stone being born to her). But if a good mother is an inexhaustible treasure, there are false women, too numerous to cast their nets for men. "Beware of a woman from abroad She is like a deep water whose windings are unknown." Perfidious as the wave is then a very old saying. We unfortunately do not know the opinion of Egyptian wives about husbands in particular, and men in general. But we know that a good husband had always to be just and firm. "Do not be rude to thy wife in thy house, when thou seest she is in good order; do not ask her, where is this? bring it, for everything is in its place, then joyfully put thy hand in hers. There are many people who do not know how a man puts poverty at ease in his house, and how to steer home-life. The good management of a home depends on the resolution of the husband' Here it may well be asked, is it poverty that always makes the poor man's hardship? Is it not often the sense that he is poorer than others? or to put it still no more correctly, poorer above all than others he would otherwise have matched.

LA NAVE CHE ENTRA IN PORTO.

Ani advises his son to hold on to an equitable conduct as the path to follow. "Be prepared," says he, "for death. It comes to all the good and the wicked, the old and the young." "His hands with cruel purpose rife." "Spare these and will not spare "The golden buds of opening life. "The young, the good, the fair." Peaceful and ignorant or decorated by the Pharaoh with a golden collar and clever, what is it that supports the Egyptian when nearing his term of life? The hope of future life. Descending the river of life on the banks of the sacred Nile, the source of all life, "his boat now enters the port" to use his happy expression. The body is handed over to the embalmers, hemmed round with bandlets, closed in the coffin, and led on its last home accompanied by friends and mourners, where the priests fulfil the last liturgic prescriptions commanded by the ritual. Votive statuettes and amulets are deposited there by friends in token of remembrance.

But above all the sepulchral Steite, generally dedicated by the children of the deceased, recount, after an act of adoration, his adieux to the world, his life, his virtues, the dignities he had been honoured with. Anteof a high dignitary of the XII dynasty has thus been eulogised. "He was a sage nourished with knowledge, judging exactly what was true. Exempt from all vice, virtuous in all his practices his heart was in the right place. Ardent in duty, he patiently heard all requests. He was the father of the feeble, the support of the motherless. Dreaded by the malefactor in his den, he protected the poor. He was a saviour of those despoiled of their goods by oppressors, the widow's husband, the orphan's asylum." One of the great preoccupations of their lives was" The Funeral Grotto', and an honour to whoever brought it to a good end. The Pharaohs of the Theban dynasty began the execution of it at their accession. Their tombs were long galleries excavated in rock, the walls covered with inscriptions and symbolic tableaux, the colour preserving its first brilliancy. These are veritable marvels. The violation of a sepulchre was an odious sacrilege. Great precautions were taken to hide the real place of the coffin, in the Necropolis of Saqqarah which reaches up to the first dynasties, the funeral chamber was at the bottom of a deep and narrow well, surmounted by a sort of chapel where the friends and relations went to pray, and to deposit offerings. The walls of the hypogea are also covered with pictures of animated scenes, in which the deceased plays a prominent part, fishing, chasing, inspecting herds of cattle, of antelopes and of gazelles. The tombs of Beni-Hassan of the XI dynasty are known for their numerous representations of domestic life. All Egypt as it lived and breathed, overflowing with movement, activity and gaiety defiles before our eyes. Here is a scene. It is the arrival of an Asiatic family. The men and women afoot, the children in panniers slung across asses' necks, come to seek hospitality in Egypt, as Abraham and Jacob did, taught us by the Bible later. Here we see Egyptian dwellings for the poor, simply built in clay, as are the cribs of the present-day fellhas. For the rich there are light and elegant pavilions, ordinarily in wood, raised in the midst of gardens and of courts well-planted and watered. Durable constructions were reserved for the temples of gods, for the palace of the Pharaohs, and for tombs. What was this passing life compared to the one lasting? Why build solidly for it then? And yet the Egyptian's ideal was to return to this earth after death, to live according to his desires, assuming the form which would suit him best. It is "The Book of the Dead," which tells us this. Every mummy had a copy of this book more or less complete. It is the most important document for the study of Egyptian faith. It contains no less than 165 chapters. Special favours were attached to the knowledge and recitation of certain of these. The analysis of this ritual is no easy matter. It is so obscure that every step is a stumble. The allegories are not yet understood, and scarcely a glimpse got of the mythological allusions. As a result of the edict of the emperor K Theodosius, there was a sack of the temples of Serapis. Then there was the burning of the splendid library of Alexandria, by the so called Christian populace of the City, led by monks as ignorant as fanatical. Chance may prove favourable one of these days, and like some ship-wreck washed ashore, one of these hermetic books so precious, having escaped the general destruction of the temples, may be found in the hands of a fellah. Egyptian metaphysics was complicated enough. The soul had received a spark of the divine principle. Intelligence and breath, or respiration united the soul to the body its material envelope. The following quotation from Hermes Trismegistus clearly expresses Egyptian opinion about the dead. "When intelligence, the most subtle of divine thoughts, quits the body, it takes back its tunic of fire and overruns space, giving the soul up to judgment." Besides Hermis tells us that souls are shut up in mortal bodies as a punishment for their pride. A pure and stainless life can give them back their primitive eclat. But like all inner teaching the truths are hid and do not lie open to the comprehension of the frivolous mind. Ere one's fitness is proved, no keys are shown to the masked doors in the ramparts of Nature, through which no mortal can pass, without rousing dread sentries never seen upon this side her wall.

THE JUDGMENT.

Following the soul in its march to judgment in the lower world, we see Osiris the Sovereign judge seated there. It is the happy land. Red and White wheat are cultivated there. The ears of corn stand seven arms' length high. From the grains of these are made the beer and the bread the food for the just. Nay more, Osiris lets the corn germinate out of his body as aliment for his diet. This is the first example of Christian Communion. After a series of trials luckily capped by the favours and grace of Osiris, the defunct arrives at last at the end of his voyage, the great hall of Justice and of Truth. It is here that his fate will be pronounced against which there lies no appeal. Even Osiris cannot think without trembling of his appearance before the dread tribunal. Justice is seated there surrounded by forty-two spirits, or rather accusers who must be answered. The Greek fable of public judgement to which all were subject, rulers and ryots, before having the honours of burial owes its origin to this. The balance is there, ready with the heart in one of its basins. Will the weight of faults in the other turn the scale? "O my heart, that is my conscience, come to me from my mother when I was on earth, do not stand up as witness against me, or charge me before the great God." In the strength of his conscience, the defunct takes heart and then speaks to his judges. He enumerates successively to each the faults he piques himself on not having committed. This is what is called negative confession. But it is not enough not to have sinned. It is necessary again to have done good. That is the essential condition of salvation. Every mortal having his immortal counterpart. Personal Deity or Osiris—the letter counts among the number of sevants of the God of Truth. It remains for the just but to pass through some purifying test to efface all traces of defilement and to know all the divine Spirits of his new abode. Having become a pure, glorious soul, he will accompany Osiris, everywhere, will live with his life, in springing up with him every morning, to overrun the earth to his satisfaction, in any form that may please him best.

THE NILE.

The death of Osiris the first apparition of life the complete awakening of existence are in close keeping with the growth of the Nile. The river lets her vivifying waters into the coffin. The renovated god rushes out of the tomb followed by ghosts at the very moment that the waters issue out of the abyss, where tradition placed the sources of the Nile. It is the night of the great battle when all the enemies of Osiris will be vanquished. The day grows, the inundation increases, darkness and fatal vapours are dissipated, and when the flood is at its full and sheds life on all it overtakes, the sun shines in all its splendour, and the world is bathed in floods of living light. This is too short a survey to appreciate so sympathetic a people as the Egyptions at their right words, with so many points of contact between their morals and ours. But whence this Morality? so pure, so complete, that we seek in vain for a lacuna in it to fill up. Let us not shock the utilitarian school based on the evolutionary and historical method by saying it is born of love. Take the bird who carries food to his mate sitting on the eggs. Does he not forget himself for another? Does not that bespeak a first unconscious germ of justice? Is it but a sentiment of prudence.? Do I do no wrong because of the fear of being punished, or because of sympathy? No. The same force which holds the world in equilibrium has descended into the spirit of man and become there equity, justice, moral sentiment. The most beautiful spectacle on earth is the conscience of an honest man. Why? It is in harmony with all the verities that sustain the universe. Yes there are men, who with a piece of scripture tell others "that God bids us do good for evil" and thus seem saints when most they play the devil." And in the eyes of the world they pass for "marvellous proper men." faultlessly dressed and in Society too! Morality being with them a question of mere utility, they play both false and true as suits their interest best. With the sceptic in Goethe's Faust, they can well say," Auf Teufel reimt der Zweifel nur (Doubt rhymes to Teufel (Devil): here am I quite at home. To their two weapons virtue and vice, the honest man has only one. This is the response to all the questions of Job on the prosperity of the hypocrite. What wonder if Nero and Tiberius are rehabilitated in our days.? Has not Lucretia Borgia become the good Lucretia.? Armed with the maxim that virtue is utility, men of shallow conscience are of eclipsing the conscientious man. What can that point to, but a decadence of society? The ideas of Socrates on virtue, as the first condition of happiness, belonged to a yet prosperous Society, in the last glorious days of Greece, Paricles in administration responds to Socrates in philosophy, even as Borgia answers to Machiavelli. If the soul of politics is sophistry, and if it be admitted that everything is fair in love and war, then who can deny that a certain amount of sham forms part of the education of well-bred people? Do we owe this to our ignoble descent, meral and physical traced by modern evolutionists.? Is it why the learned professions, and even the Press—than whom there is no "Daniel come to judgment"—leave their convictions at the toll-gate, in pursuit of a safe road to fortune open to all? See how they take their clients, as skilful cook does a fowl, larding them with thin slices of delicate praise, rolling them about in a soft white flour of promises and subjecting them to a delicate browning, before a clear fire of compliments, for being served at meal time? To get on in the world we want a paying morality There must be no angularity about honour, loyalty or any principle whatever. for then the one is blunder, the other a folly, the 3rd a gross stupidity. By what miracle then has sincerity been able to survive? There is a Universal cosmogonic force, which upholds uprightness in man. Whatever some people may say, this Universe is no fiction, nor fraud. It has not posted up laws to disobey. There is truthfulness in the three kingdoms. The Universe lasts because it conforms to its promises. Something of its unconscious sincerity has entered man, and has become probity, conscience, morality, duty, what you will. The same law of equilibrium which sustains the worlds, sustain truth in man. The moon faithfully arrives at the celestial point imposed by law. The Sea rises and falls at its appointed hour. The bird wings its migratory flight by the track taken by its ancestors. Why should this sincerity man has received at his birth embarass him? Do what he would, he cannot stifle his conscience. It is the seal of universal life imprinted effitself, and transmitted up to him from species on to species. He may efface it from his words, from his thoughts, from his actions. Can he efface it from his being? That Imperial Monster the mad Caligula was a man despite himself, as a hyena remains a hyena. Truth persists as does the latent force which moves the worlds; for the two are indentical. Not subject to scientific tests, you can no more detects the presence of morality by experiment, than you can that of mind. or will. Who can prove that an act of pure virtue was ever done? Need we go to the physiological laboratory for it?" Ask if morality is an accident or the essence of things, a something that may or may not be or a something that must be, and are you not driven to recognise that relicion is the complement, and the implication of the Moral life? Without morality as a part and step in the great process of man's self development, how can religion rank as the great humanising energy it is supposed to be? You cannot separate the two.

HERMES TRISMEGISTUS

foreseeing the profound blindness, and inarticulateness of an age of unbelief exclaimed in his grief" A time will come when the Divinity will leave the land mount back to heaven. A widow of religion Egypt will be deprived of the presence of God. Then the land sanctified by so many temples will be covered with tombs. O Egypt! nothing will remain of thy religions, but vague recitals, words engraved on stone, which posterity will no longer believe. "Yes, the altars are extinct, the temples have disappeared But what survives still are the moral principles which Egypt was the first among the nations to profess, We preserve them in our hearts. These are, the love for the good, the beautiful, and the true. No religion has the right of appropriating to itself their monopoly. For as an Egyptian would have said, the real sanctuary of these is the heart of man in the plans of Thobes in the midst of ruins of temples and of palaces, rises a mulsilated colossus even to day which the Nile comes every year to bathe with her waters. This giant, says the legend saluted of old, the rising sun the divine Horus, with a harmonious song. Mute for long the modern spirit availing itself of the hand of Champellion to strike the magic ring, has caused the blood to circulate in its strong veins. Old Egypt has awakened from her long sleep. Although mutilated like the colossus her image, soon will she stand up in all her majesty. The modern nations saluting their ancient ancestress with love and gratefulness, will bow with respect before this rectrix of the human kind.

The Mysore Government, reviewing the Reports on the administration of District Boards and Municipalities in the State during the year 1907-08, state that in both instances non-official members took a keen and lively interest in local affairs under their management. In regard to Municipalities, they further state that much good work was unobtrusively done, though much more remains to be done.

It was brought to notice about four years ago that castor-cake was being sold by the Punjab Oil and Flour Mills at Lahore to cultivators on the west coast of Bombay as a manure for sugar-cane. So, with a view to ascertaining if castor-cake might not give remunerative results when applied to sugar-cane and vegetables in the Punjab, a free distribution was made to a few selected ryots in the Lahore and Amritsar Districts. As a consequense, the use of castor-cake is gradually extending in the Lahore District, and purchases from the Punjab Oil and Flour Mills have increased each year.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 29.

The weather has been dry in the extreme but for thundershower at Cochin. Skies this morning are nearly cloudless everywhere.

Temperature has risen slightly in the Punjab, but is still below normal there. In Bengal it remains high and is nearly normal in the rest of India. Humidity is low, except in Burma.

Forecast.—Conditions are favourable for scattered thundershowers in Burma and in India to the South of Latitude 24.°

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 29th March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen slightly but it is still generally lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen slightly; the maximum is now low at Agra and Jhansi while the minimum is below normal at Agra, Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Very light cloud has appeared in Upper Sind; elsewhere skies remain clear. The usualamount ofmoisture is present in the air nearly everywhere. Day temperature is in defect in west Rajputana but normal elsewhere; night temperature is normal in Lower Sind but low over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Light cloud persists round the Gulf of Cambay but elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity is normal in West Central India but is generally in moderate to large defect in Kathiawar and Gujarat. Temperature is slightly lower than usual in Cutch and the western districts of Kathiawar; over the rest of the division it is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the eastern districts but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess at night at some stations in the south-east.

The Conkan.—Skies are clear at Karwar but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light cloud has appeared over the greater part of the division. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Barometer has again fallen over nearly the whole of the reporting area, the fall being again brisk in north-west India where pressure is still high. An area of relatively low pressure is shewn to the north of Bombay and skies have become lightly to moderately clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and the West Central Provinces. Clear skies are reported from northern India.

Dry weather is likely except in the West Central Provinces where a few thunderstorms may occur.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st March to date.
Bushire	91·6	71·1	...	6·26
Jask	83·3	72·8	...	1·85
Muskat (28th)	84·8	76·6	...	4·70
Multan	88·8	61·5	...	0·81
Rawalpindi	79·4	50·4	...	0·21
Lahore	87·4	54·7	...	1·63
Sirsa	84·3	56·1	...	0·57
Ambala	81·5	55·5	...	1·41
Delhi	88·2	65·2	...	1·17
Agra	91·8	63·0	...	1·27
Mainpuri	93·3	68·1	...	0·55
Jhansi	95·5	71·0	...	0·53
Cawnpore	98·4	58·5	...	0·22
Allahabad	99·1	66·5	...	0·46
Jacobabad	96·6	57·8	...	0·44
Karachi	85·5	66·5	...	0·69
Ajmer	91·4	65·7	...	0·44
Jaipur	92·2	60·6	...	0·44
Kotah	95·5	67·6	...	0·18
Bhuj	94·1	63·0	...	0·35
Dwarka	93·8	72·2	...	0·12
Veraval	84·2	62·8	...	0·00
Rajkot	98·9	60·2	...	0·32
Bhavnagar Para	102·6	69·0	...	0·65
Surat	102·1	68·6	...	0·02
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...
Deesa	100·8	66·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	93·0	68·3	...	0·00
Indore	100·1	68·1	...	0·03
Jubbulpore	99·5	65·8	...	1·24
Sangor	98·2	68·5	...	1·02
Hoshangabad	102·9	71·9	...	1·78
Khandwa	105·2	72·1	...	0·07
Akola	106·2	73·1	...	1·22
Amraoti	103·8	75·8	...	1·11
Nagpur	103·6	74·6	0·01	0·33
Chanda	104·0	75·5	...	0·62
Raipur	100·7	72·0	...	0·79
Bombay	88·1	76·4	...	0·00
Batnagiri	89·8	74·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	90·0	77·2	...	0·00
Karwar	89·8	76·0	...	0·00
Malegaon	102·9	69·6	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	100·4	69·5	...	0·00
Poona	101·0	69·3	...	0·37
Sholapur	102·8	75·9	...	0·12
Bijapur	100·2	70·7	...	0·79
Belgaum	95·8	65·6	...	0·58
Aurangabad	101·7	71·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	103·9	75·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	103·9	73·2	...	0·05
Mangalore	91·7	73·4	...	0·24
Calicut	91·3	80·6	...	5·38
Cochin	97·2	73·7	0·32	1·13
Colombo	89·5	75·0	0·10	9·21
Masulipatam	94·3	71·6	...	0·23
Bellary	104·0	71·8	...	0·24
Madras	103·2	73·1	...	4·05
Cuddapah	91·0	73·0	...	18·89
Bangalore	94·8	66·8	...	0·87
Coimbatore	98·9	73·3	...	3·25
Trichinopoly	99·1	76·3	...	7·44
Negapatam	90·4	80·0	...	11·87

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, H= Heavy, F= Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 29th March was 29·916. 9 ft. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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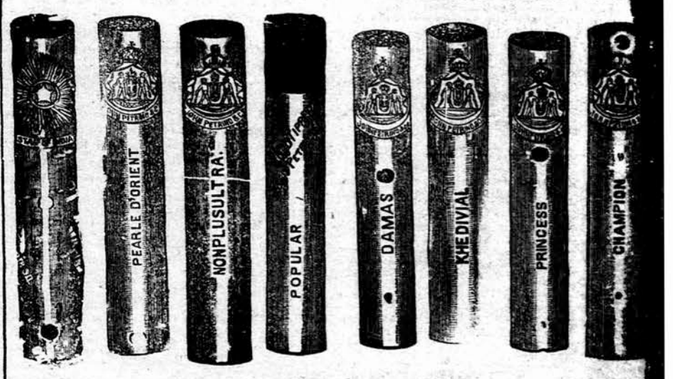

Star of India	per 100

One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name.....

Address.....

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The wide-spread and ever increasing popularity of **MARTELL'S BRANDY** is due to the high standard of excellence always maintained.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A PARSI PLEADER AND HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

Before Mr. Justice Russell.

NOWROJI EDALJI BHAGAL VS. RUSTOMJI MANAKJI MEHERVAID AND OTHERS.

For the plaintiff.—Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Mulji and Khambatta.

The first defendant, a pleader, appeared in person.

No appearance for Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, the second defendants.

For the third defendant.—Mr. A. C. Koyaji, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel.

His lordship heard this suit yesterday. The plaintiff is a landed proprietor. The first defendant is a pleader practising in the Bombay courts. The second defendant is the firm of Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, The third defendant, Bai Ruttonbai, is the wife of the first defendant. The plaintiff prayed that it may be declared that he is absolutely entitled to certain title deeds ; that the first and third defendants may be ordered to hand over to him the receipt signed by the second defendants' firm duly signed and discharged by them ; that they be ordered to pay to him a sum of Rs. 250 as damages ; that in the event of their failing to deliver to him the receipt discharged by them, the second defendants' firm may be ordered to hand over to him the title deeds in their custody, etc. The plaint stated that, on the 8th January, 1906, the first defendant, the son-in-law of the plaintiff, represented to him that he had a chance of being appointed a Judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay, and requested him to lend him a sum of Rs. 3,000, to enable him to deposit as security for the due performance of his duties as such; and to borrow the same on the security of his immovable property in case he had no monies with him in cash, agreeing to repay the same with interest. The plaintiff having no monies in cash, but being willing to assist his son-in-law, handed over title deeds relating to his immovable property situated at Cowasji Patel Street for the loan of the Rs. 3,000 on the mortgage thereof. One Dinshah Fakirji Mangrolia agreed to make the loan, and on 17th March 1906, plaintiff sent to first defendant the title deeds for the preparation of the deed of mortgage. The first defendant then handed over the deed to the second defendants' firm, who passed a receipt to the first defendant. Before the completion of the mortgage, plaintiff learned that the first defendant had no chance of being appointed a Judge, and that his representation was a mere pretext to induce plaintiff to lend money to him for his own purposes. In April 1906, plaintiff informed the second defendants' firm that he was not willing to complete the mortgage, and the firm asked him to pay their costs and damages to the mortgagee, their client. Plaintiff in May 1906 paid a sum of Rs. 125 as costs and Rs. 125 as damages to the second defendants' firm, but had not got back his title deed. In April 1907, plaintiff requested the first defendant to assist him in putting him in possession of the documents, but the first defendant had declined to do so, alleging that he had a lien on the title deeds for monies due to him by the plaintiff. The third defendant had requested the second defendants' firm not to part with the title deeds.

THE DEFENCE.

The first defendant, by his written statement, denied the material allegations of the plaint, and said, the letter written by him to the plaintiff was written under certain circumstances. In October 1901, it was arranged between this defendant and plaintiff that he should marry his daughter on condition of giving cash, ornaments, and customary presents, and a dowry of Rs. 5,000 to him and the third defendant. A house in the Fort was, at plaintiff's request, substituted for the dowry of Rs. 5,000. In pursuance of such arrangement, the marriage of the first defendant with the third was celebrated in November 1901. Dissensions, however, soon arose between this defendant and plaintiff, as the latter did not make for the third defendant the provisions he had agreed to do. Plaintiff then, through the third defendant, handed over to this defendant the little deeds of the house in Cawasji Patel street, requesting him to raise a loan of Rs. 5,000 on the mortgage of the property to enable plaintiff to pay off this defendant, or in the alternative to retain the title deeds and have a lien thereon to that amount. Plaintiff subsequently, through a misrepresentation to the third defendant, took away the title deeds. The defendant then narrated at great length the circumstances under which he wrote to plaintiff the letter of the 8th January 1906. He went into other details, and admitted having asked Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia not to part with the title deeds. He denied having used the pretext that he was likely to be appointed a Judge. He submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs, and he counterclaimed to have it declared that he and his wife had a lien or charge on the property referred to.

The hearing was proceeded with.

MAHOMEDAN BURIAL GROUND AT GRANT ROAD.

Before Mr Justice Davar.

SHAIK ABDULA MAHOMED KASAM AND OTHERS VS. KAZI ISMAIL GULAMALI MEHERI AND OTHERS.

For the plaintiffs.—Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

For the defendants.—Mr Raikes and Mr. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Bickrell, Merwanji, and Romer.

His Lordship yesterday heard this suit in respect of the Sunni Burial ground at Grant Road, which was closed in 1897 by the Municipality. The plaintiffs said, it was "wakf" or dedicated to religious and charitable purposes. The first defendant replied, that it was his ancestral acquisition and he was the owner, and as such he had agreed to sell portions of it to the second defendant, Borah Ismailji Tajbhoy, for Rs. 6,000, and had sold a portion for Rs. 1,500 to Sharifabibi Mahomed Ibhrahim Parker.

The plaintiffs alleged that the mosque and ground belonged to the Sunni Mahomedan community, and a large number of plaintiffs' relatives and the relatives of her members were buried there. There were tombs, mausoleums and structures on the ground, several of which were demolished by the defendants. These should be ordered to be made good, and damages awarded to them for the destruction. The ground admeasured 17,831 square yards. It should be declared "wakf," and first defendant restrained from disposing of it, and from demolishing the structures. The plaintiffs have great veneration for the tombs, near which prayers were recited and religious ceremonies performed.

The first defendant stated that he and his ancestors were owners of the ground. The mosque only was "wakf" by reason of its being a mosque. His ancestors acquired the land about a century ago, and it was the custom with them and with him to allow in it the burial of Mahomedan corpses, and to permit the erections of tombs and structures over it, on receipt of fees for their own particular and absolute benefit. He had sold portions of the ground as its owner, as it was his private property. The plaintiffs were men of no means ; they had been put up to make the claim.

Mr. Padshah raised twelve issued the thirteenth which he submitted to the Court at a later stage was, whether the plaintiffs' claim, if any, was not barred by the Law of Limitation. His Lordship took down the issue, after which Mr. Lowndes called evidence in support of his case, the first witness to be examined being the Collector's clerk.

His Lordship said he would visit the place.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Fined Rs. 300.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

SAKARAM NARSIBHAI GUJAR VS. GANPAT PITAMBAR GUJAR.

For the applicant.—Mr. K. N. Koyaji.

For the opponent.—The Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare.

This was an application made against the opponent for giving him such punishment as the High Court may seem adequate in reference to a contempt committed by him by breaking the order of the Court. The applicant stated among other things that his nephew named Chandulal was long since betrothed to one Mathi, a minor girl of about 12 years of age, according to the observances of law and religion prevalent amongst his community. Some time ago, the opponent was appointed by the District Court of Ratnagisi to be the guardian of the person of the minor, Mathi. On the 25th of April 1907, the opponent was accorded sanction by the Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri to marry the said minor to one Maganlal. Against this decision the applicant appealed to the High Court but having lately learnt that the opponent was about to give in marriage Mathi to Manganlal he requested the High Court's interference and prayed for orders directing a stay of the lower Court's decree. The applicant submitted that if marriage was once solemnised, it would obviously be a case of great hardship.

The applicant's contention was supported by two affidavits, one from Mr. Bhikhalal Mulji residing in Bombay and the other from Mr. V. Laxmichund. Both of them stated that Chandulal was in every respect a fit person to marry the girl Mathi. They said that their caste people were called and the betrothal was duly arranged, supari was distributed, cocoanut and a rupee was given to the caste people and even a document of betrothal was executed by the uncle of the girl. In his affidavit Mr. Mulji mentioned that some time ago when he went to Dabhoi he found there Manganlal who was excommunicated for having taken steps to marry the girl Mathi, notwithstanding her previous betrothal to Chandulal. He said he had seen documents signed by the caste panchas excommuniating Manganlal.

Accordingly an order for the stay of the marriage was asked for and a rule was granted by the High Court calling upon the opponent to show cause why the order of the lower Court should not be stayed. A telegraphic order was also sent to the opponent provisionally staying the marriage. In spite of the said order, the opponent got the girl married to Manganlal. The Applicant therefore prayed that the High Court might be pleased to deal out such punishment to the opponent as their Lordships may deem adequate for the contempt be committed by breaking the order of the Court.

After reviewing the circumstances of the case, their Lordships ordered that the opponent should pay Rs. 300 into the District Court of Ratnagiri to purge his contempt of Court and that in default of payment within one week, he should be sentenced to simple imprisonment for one month.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Inspector Chapman charged one Walla Soma, a serang on board the s.s. "Mahomedi" now lying in the G. shed of the Prince's Dock, with causing grievous hurt to Mr. Samuel Willoughby, Chief Officer.

The charge against the accused was that on Saturday last Mr. Willoughby ordered him to let him know when the hold was ready for shipping the cargo and also to look after the moorings of the vessel. As the accused was insolent, Mr Willoughby reprimanded him, when the latter picked up a piece of hatch and struck him on the head with it. Mr. Willoughby fell, sustaining a fracture of his collar bone. The accused then ran away and complained to the police that Mr. Willoughby had got drunk and was knocking about the crew. On going on board the ship the police found that Mr. Willoughby was bleeding profusely from the wounds. He was removed to the St. George's Hospital for treatment.

The case was remanded.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. A. K. Leslie (Chairman), Samaldas P. Jivandas, and Jamsetji C. Jamsetji.

AN IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW.

Their Worships disposed of 35 cases yesterday morning, including one in which Inspector Hasan charged one Nasir Valli, a hack victoria driver, with demanding more than his legal fare.

Mr. A. N. Templeton, General Manager and Secretary, "The Bombay Gazette," Ltd., stated that on Friday morning he engaged the accused's gharry which was passing near his residence in the Colaba Causeway and drove to the Colaba Observatory. After a detention of about an hour or an hour and a half he offered to pay Rs. 1-4 to the accused. The accused demanded twelve annas each way and detention. Mr. Templeton argued that the place where he stopped came within Lower Colaba and not Apollo Bunder. He was therefore entitled to pay the fare from Lower Colaba.

The accused said he demanded a rupee and a half for the whole journey including detention.

The question how to calculate the fare was then discussed. It was ascertained that Mr. Templeton's house was between the Apollo Bunder and Lower Colaba gharry stands. The single fare from the Apollo Bunder to Upper Colaba was ten annas, while that from Lower Colaba to Upper Colaba was six annas. Mr. Templeton counted the fare from Lower Colaba and eight annas for detention.

Their Worships held that the accused was wrong in demanding twelve annas each way. The accused was convicted and fined Re. 1.

GIRGAUM.

Before Messrs A. M. Todd (Chairman), and P. N. Wadia.

Their Worships disposed of 67 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for so exposing articles for sale as to cause obstruction to the public. The accused were convicted and fined.

DADAR.

Before Messrs H. R. Greaves (Chairman), and Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.

DID NOT LIKE TO PAY.

Eighteen cases were disposed of, including one in which one Namdeo Hariba was charged with being drunk and disorderly. It appeared from evidence that the accused asked a hawker for water-melons, which were given him. When asked for money, he got angry as he did not like to pay for them. He then threw down the other water-melons from the complainant's basket. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5, out of which Re. 1 was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Under the heading of "Motor War Test" an announcement has been made that the military authorities have arranged with the Automobile Association to move a battalion of the Guards, a thousand strong, from London to Hastings and back in one day. The date selected for this procession of 400 motor cars on the London-Hastings road is the 17th instant. The distance to Hastings may be taken at 63 miles. The battalion will parade on the field service scale for baggage and transport and will take machine guns, ammunition, rations, medical stores, entrenching tools, blankets and other necessary impedimenta, amounting to close on thirty tons. The rendesvous for the 400 cars necessary to convey this force to the coast will be the Crystal Palace and from thence the route will be through Bromley, Seven Oaks, Tonbridge and Hurstgreen. Many who know this road will remember that it passes through some delightful parts which are typical of the beauties of English country scenery. Should the present weather conditions continue, however, there will be nothing delightful or beautiful to be looked for in the experience of those participating in this dash to the coast. Mr. Haldane, whose present intention is to accompany the expedition, humorously remarked in the House of Commons that Hastings had been selected for its destination, as it was the place where the force landed, which made the only successful invasion of this country. Many members accepted this statement with all seriousness, as they thought due to the importance of acknowledging the wisdom shown in the selection of such a vulnerable spot as Hastings was known to be. They were, therefore, somewhat disconcerted at the laughter which ensued, as the applause, at Mr. Haldane's humour. It may be mentioned that the member for Hastings is Colonel Du Cros, who is also the promoter of this experiment in automobilisation. The scheme of operations has been devised with the idea that the enemy's agents, resident in England, have destroyed the railway bridges at all the strategic points and recourse must therefore be had to motor road-traction. The destruction of the bridges would be no very difficult undertaking. In the German plans for the invasion of England, much reliance is placed on the very material help to be derived from the presence of "German agents ashore." What these agents may be able to effect is quite openly discussed in an article on the invasion of England, which recently appeared in the "Marine Rundschau." Their number is computed to be 5,000 ; these are the "letter boxes" ; in addition there are the travelling agents who periodically visit the "letter boxes" to ascertain what information they may have acquired ; these pass in the guise of German commercial travellers. It all appears very easy, the more so, perhaps, because the practice of espionage is foreign to the British nature.

Officers from India this leave season should endeavour to attend the Summer Manœuvres. Not only do they promise to be more than usually instructive and on a larger scale but the manœuvre area taken up by the War Office embraces some of the lovliest country in Gloucestershire, Berkshire and Oxfordshire. The very best way to attend manœuvres at Home is, of course, in a motor car, not that visitors in motor cars will be any more welcome at the manœuvres than they are at present in Essex at the meets of the hounds. After all a man in a motor car is no more in the way than a lady visitor on horseback who evinces a keen interest in the operations, as many did last year. This year there will be four divisions of infantry and a division of cavalry spread over the country-side.

In his speech on the Army Estimates, Mr. Haldane said : "We want to see what one of these great divisions will do when fully mobilised." It will be made up to full war strength from the other divisions. What will it do? It will cover 16 miles of road, two miles further than from the Crystal Palace to Farnborough. We may presume that what it will do, will depend on the orders issued to its commander, which will probably be to move along a road.

Mr. Brodrick's scheme of enlistment for a three-year term only, was a distinct failure, It is therefore unfortunate that it is to be again resorted to in order to increase the Army Reserve of the Artillery. Five thousand men will be enlisted for this arm for three years only, with no prospect of being allowed to extend. They will remain on the Home establishment during their period of service and will not be qualified to receive proficiency pay. The three-year men are anything but satisfactory, they have little to gain or to lose and with few exceptions give all the trouble. As an instance, a battalion of infantry in India was credited with an excessive number of courts-martial, which continued till the three-year men had been drafted into the Reserve as the commanding officer had predicted, crime in the regiment then practically ceased. But the service papers who accuse Mr. Haldane of recruiting the ranks of the unemployed, seem to have missed the mark. The 5,000 gunners will be no doubt obtained from the ranks of the unemployed to which they may return on the expiration of their three years' service, but with much better prospects of securing work than when they left it, and in every way better citizens. "Soldier's heart" is a complaint that would never have been heard of if in the past the gymnastic training of recruits had been directed and supervised by more intelligent minds. Only the fittest could survive the methods then adopted without any discrimination and which in so many cases resulted in "soldier's heart." The great cross-country contest in the Aldershot command comes off on the 29th instant; there are twenty-six teams entered for it, amounting to 390 individuals in all. The course is a fairly stiff one, eight miles in length. It will be an excellent test of pluck and endurance, an exhibition of the mastery of mind over matter, a triumph for the winners, but at what cost? At the cost of physical breakdown for many participating in the run. Cross-country running is the most superb of all games of exercise, but cross-country racing should be left to professionals, who have, usually, physically wrecked themselves at the age of thirty. The Army has given many instances of Woolwich and Sandhurst cadets of fame in the gymnasium developing "soldier's heart" long before they had reached their thirtieth year.

It would be difficult to say which has been the cause of the most surprise to the great B. P. on opening its morning paper, Mr. Churchill's admission that Retaliation was a weapon that he would never wholly discard or Mr. Haldane's admission that Government had contemplated the possibility of compulsory military service becoming ultimately necessary. Had Mr. Haldane worked out the vital statistics that would be necessary in the event of such a course being adopted? Yes, Mr Haldane had done so. Mr. Haldane sounded a note of warning when he told Mr. Henderson the Chairman of the Labour party that he thought the party were mistaken in discouraging those who were endeavouring to get the Territorial force established upon a voluntary basis. The Labourites are helping the cause of compulsory training by their persistent opposition to any form of organisation for national defence, to an extent that they cannot now realise ; some day their followers may wish that they had had more patriotic leaders. One hundred members supported Dr. Rutherford's Amendment for the reduction of the Regular Forces by 10,000 men. It is indeed extraordinary that a man as grossly ignorant of the requirments of the Empire can find a hundred supporters in the House of Commons. His name is too well known in India as one of the most mischievous of agitators, helping to fan the flame of sedition. One feels deeply for Mr. Haldane that he should be associated with such men or with Labourites of the Maddison type. This individual advised Mr. Haldane to give his Imperialism a rest and let his Liberalism have a chance. Mr. Haldane has done well by his country. No one can doubt his honesty of purpose, every one admires his enthusiasm, the extraordinary energy he displays in the cause he has espoused and the ability he has shown in formulating his scheme of organisation for national defence. Its defects are too apparent, but it is not within the power of Mr. Haldane to rectify them. Mr. Haldane informed the Labourites that they were never nearer thinking of compulsory service seriously than the Government was a short time back owing to the slump in recruiting for Territorials, but the recent boom had raised what Mr. Haldane called a bulwark between the country and compulsion, far stronger than any that had existed before, and yet this is the bulwark that the chosen leaders of the proletariat are doing their best to demolish. The Territorials are now only 75,753 short of full strength and of the 86,000 one-year men whose time will expire between April and June, 38,000 have re-engaged. Making liberal allowances for further recruiting, it may be estimated that 100,000 men will be still wanting on the 1st June next.

The following story of defective ammunition is worth repeating. It appears that 1,246,600 rounds of rifle ammunition manufactured at the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, was returned from the Small Arms Factory at Enfield as defective and unsafe. It has been now discovered that there are 4,000,000 rounds of this ammunition unsafe to use owing to defects in the brass cases which were discovered when taken into use at Enfield. A further amount of 8,000,000 rounds remade from cartridges collected after the South African war have also proved to be unsafe for use.

In the Army Estimates for the coming financial year the sum of £1,200 is included for the pay of the new appointment of Inspector of Infantry and as already stated the appointment of Inrpector of Cavalry has been temporarily abolished. There will in future be no Inspector of that arm to which the Inspector General himself belongs.

The strength of the Regular troops in South Africa is to be further reduced, till it reaches the figure it was before the outbreak of the war, although a considerable extension of territory has taken place since then. Of the reduced garrison, four battalions of infantry and three batteries field artillery will belong to the new Seventh Division of the Expeditionary force maintained at Home, the remaining units of the Division being supplied from the garrisons of Malta and Egypt. Should this scattered Division be mobilised for war. South Africa would be further depleted of troops, and yet Mr. Haldane, during the debate on the Army Estimates, acknowledged that South Africa was a convenient place for stationing reserves that might be needed in India.

It is hoped that many army pensioners will avail themselves of the facilities now offered them for settling upon the land in our Dominions Oversea. A sum of £40,000 has been set aside in this year's Estimates, for the commutation of the pensions of those men desirous of realising a little capital in order to make a start in business, either in the Oversea Dominions or in the United Kingdom. Those who have ideas of investing their capital in any business at Home would do well to ascertain first what openings there are for them in Australia or New Zealand. The army pensioner is the class of settler that all our Oversea Governments are trying to secure just now, more especially those with families. The outflow of capital from the country is having a deplorable effect upon the labour market. It is estimated that £400,000,000 has been taken from British securities and invested abroad owing to the financial unrest due to the present regime at Home. This enormous loss to the country is said to have occurred during the last three years.

DEPARTURE OF THE "ROHILLA"

The hired Transport "Rohilla," Captain J. Smith will sail to-day for Southampton with details, consisting of 48 officers 27 ladies and 25 children 13 warrant officers 13 women and 40 children ; 381 men, 62 women and 101 children, (in health) 4 men, 9 woman, and 1 child (ordinary invalids), 8 men, and 1 women (cot invalids) 1 prisoner and 2 insanes.

The following are the names of the officers.

Col and Mrs J H Gideon, Lanc Fus
Bt Col S W Thornton, R G A
Lt Col B J Ticknell, 14th Hussars
Major and Mrs W de S Cayley, W Yorks
Major and Mrs N T Biddulph Durham L I
Major C W Dragon, R A M C
Major E W Grove, R F A
Major G F K Maurice, R A M C
Captain and Mrs F Burk and child, R Dragoons
Captain and Mrs R P Sadler and child Sher Foresters
Captain W C Cresse, A S Corps
Captain and Mrs H H Waring and 6 children, I Army
Captain T M S Marchant 13th Hussars
Captain and Mrs H N Dunn, 2 children R A M C
Captain and Mrs L A Forster, Cheshire Regt
Captain A W M Harvey, I M S
Captain C Morris, S and T Corps
Captain C W G Holmes I Army
Captain and Mrs C D Ibbetson, Lanc Fus
Captain W G Maydon, R A M C
Captain C W Spinks, R H A
Captain, F Brousson, R F A
Captain, C J K Pollard R G A
Lt R V Tarmer, Durham L I
Lt W L G Kirby, R H A
Lt W B Greenwell, Durham L I
Lt E G Wilson, R G A
Lt P R Dodd, Scott Rifles
Lt R M F Patrick Scott Rifles
Lt G E Coe or, R F A
Lt G F S Allison, I Army
Lt A W Morton, S and T Corps
Lt H M J Alv s, R F A
Lt S F Ross, Dorset Regt
Lt Mrs R S Wood, 13 Lancers
Lt G De la Cour, R A M C
Lt W H Walker, A V Corps
Lt and Mrs W O Brien 2 children, A clothing Dept
Lt H G Benton, I Army
Lt H Hildebrand, I Army
Lt C M H Moore, Wilts Regt
2nd Lt W Lilburn, High L I
2nd Lt A W P Peddie, Linc Regt
2nd Lt L M Baller, Linc Regt
2nd Lt R A B Law, High L I
2nd Lt G H Hopkinson, I Army
2nd Lt W H L J Welman I Army
Wife of Lt J H Bulton, and infant 17 Lancers
Wife of Lt W R B Wood and child, I Army
Lady Supt A M Waterhouse, Q A N S I
Nursing Sister J Hickie, Q A N S I
Wife of Lt P W L B Smith, R G
Sisters of Lt F Moody, I Army
Wife of Lt J Ramwell and child, I Army
Wife of Lt R S Spurrier 2 children 1st D. Guards
Wife of Capt H A S Mandy and child, R F A
Wife of Capt H L Neville and child R F A
Wife of Capt, C I Barber, 2 children I M S
Wife of Capt R Scott, I Army
Wife of Capt Sir G Duff-Dunbar, and child I Army
Wife of Capt W E Connington I Army
Miss Macready, I Army
Wife of Major, T W G Bryan, R G A
Son of Lt C A Owen, I S M D
Wife of Major, A J H Swiney, R G

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

Spring and early summer will bring mousseline de soie in the most dainty of patterns, such as rose sprays, trails of wistaria, and so on, for the special frocks of the young girl. Her sash will repeat the ground-tone of her dress in the richest of ribbons, also patterned and with slight touches of pale gold to outline the floral designs. For the usual hard wear nothing equals serge and when in its finest make it is so easily pleated or draped that it is an ideal fabric. More and more American influence is brought to bear on our ideas of children's dresses, and some of the newest designs are quite after the American model, with long box pleats from the yoke to the hem caught at the waist with leather belts in contrast. Some of the new narrow stripes in fine soft cloth are very pretty and specially adaptable for the frocks of young girls, and when worn with simple hats of straw to repeat the colours and with a twist and large knot of ribbon a most serviceable as well as pretty toilette is the result.

THE VERY YOUNG.

As for the frocks of still smaller people, these continue to be a mass of embroidery and of inserted bands of broderie Anglaise on the finest of cambric. Quite new are the little frocks of net decorated with scroll pattern in darned work and finished with tiny frills of lace. Even for children's frocks the new makes of silk will be very much in vogue, and the lighter Shantungs as well as some of the small-patterned foulards are pretty. The coat and skirt seems year by year to reach a younger portion of the populace and this season some of these even to the long-braided coat with skirt to match are shown in miniature. As to wraps for young girls there are a number of very dainty white silken and woollen materials that drape softly and may be formed into the loose cloaks which are thrown over one shoulder.

THE LOUIS QUINZE PERIOD IN DRESS.

The Empire style of dressing will not last much longer, and certainly before early summer we shall all have ceased to imitate the Directoire modes. It is expected that the next influence under which we shall pass will be the Louis Quinze period. It is one which will lend itself to a great deal of fine and artistic designing, not less full of interest than that from which we are emerging. Many people will rejoice in the fact that the Directoire button has passed into the limbo of past things, for it was one of those forms of decoration which so speedily lent itself to cheapening and to imitation that it very soon grew ridiculous. When women of most unlikely figure put themselves into a straight frock picked out with multitudinous buttons the effect was far from dignified. Sleeves always indicate the trend of fashion, and a good many preliminary experiments have emanated from some of the great Paris houses. Some of the arms have been swathed in transparencies or in the fine and supple stuffs which drape gracefully. Others have been dressed in little sleeves falling full half-way down the arms and fitting tightly to the wrist. These are completed with the little pointed cuffs in embroidered lawn which Velasquez was wont to paint, and which made the hands of his ladies in full and billowy frocks look so small. The pointed cuff is an early Victorian revival, and its adaptation would be an indication of the return to 1830 modes, which many people fear.

PANIERS.

That we may all wear paniers is not at all unlikely but that the panier will follow the natural sequence and develop into the remblance even of the crinoline is not to be supposed. We are far too practical in those days to permit our dresses to become too large a part of our consideration, and we should not entertain the idea of wearing skirts so full round the bottom that they would be a burden to us, or to permit them to be bulged either by paniers or hoops to inconvenient proportions. Though the air is full of whispering as to the period which will succeed the Directoire, there is absolutely nothing decided as yet, so that we may serenely go on enjoying our frocks of cashmere de soie embroidered with the richest of patterns from yoke to hem and right round the bottom of the skirt for a month or two at least. The new flannel coats and skirts are in stripes of the popular colours, rose, green, brown, and many purples and violets. They are usually cut in a neat and useful design, and are faced with linen, which repeats the colour of the stripe. Narrow black braid finishes the revers and cuffs.

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1909.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

In his speech introducing the Financial Statement, last week, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson announced that the spending Departments, foremost among which was that of the Commander-in-Chief, had voluntarily assisted him in preparing his adversity budget. The memorandum of the Military Member explained in what way economies were to be effected, but it was left to Lord Kitchener to explain the position involved. We endorse the claim that during His Excellency's period of office as Commander-in-Chief his sole object has been to place the administration of the Army on a sound business footing. He has done more, for there was never a time when the Army in India was more efficient and thoroughly prepared to perform any duty which might be demanded of it than it is to-day. Lord Kitchener regards his Army in the same light as the Navy League regards the fleet, as insurance against molestation, and holds that expenditure incurred on it is strictly commensurate with private expenditure in similar precautionary measures. Regarded in that light, as it is entitled to be, the outlay on military guards and armaments is not at all excessive, and we agree with Lord Kitchener that the nation must never lose sight of the fact that the efficiency of an army, maintained, as ours is, for the guarantee of public security, must be procured—though of course at the lowest possible price. To the Commander-in-Chief it is due to admit that he has invariably kept this point in mind, and though he has reorganised the military machine from top to bottom his operations have never been carried out without the most careful regard to economy. He delivered the longest speech we ever made in Council, probably in the whole course of his life, and it cannot but be regarded as proving that in the reorganisation and redistribution of troops he made the Financial Member his confidant and to a great extent his guide. Lord Kitchener is on the eve of closing his military connection with India, and however much his critics may differ from him as regards detail, they cannot deny that the term of his stewardship has been one of the utmost value to the country. The conditions of the service have been bettered, the army is more efficient, better equipped and capable of being more speedily mobilised than ever it was before. Undoubtedly Lord Kitchener's resumé of his work during the past six and a half years was the feature of yesterday's debate.

Sir Harvey Adamson congratulated his colleagues on giving, out of their little, an increase of five lakhs for Educational purposes. He apologised for the smallness of the amount, holding that there was no subject on which there was more room for expenditure and he indicated fer the guidance of those gifted with a superabundance of pelf that the encouragement of educational progress afforded a wide field from the exercise of private munificence. Sir Harvey also explained the allocation of other grants, with which no serious fault appears to have been found by private members. Mr. Macleod touched on the Railway policy of Government, and we are glad to find took the opportunity of impressing upon the Government the feeling, which exists, that Bombay has not received the consideration in Railway matters to which her position entitles her. Mr. Apcar also joined in criticising Railway policy and lamented the reduction of the grant which will undoubtedly mean the unavoidable restriction of operations. Mr. Harvey outlined the commercial legislation, now in contemplation, and referring to the desirability of Government encouragement of local manufacturers announced that Government had considered the matter and expected their officers to give full effect to their policy as laid down in comprehensive orders which would shortly issue. He further announced that it was the intention of Government to revive the Indian Companies Act on the lines of the Home measure, and it had been decided to make provision whereby industrial undertakings might be permitted to pay interest out of the capital during the early stages of its existence. With regard to technical and industrial education it must be remembered that Government is passing through a period of depression aggravated by unrest. Capital is slow and enterprise necessarily restricted.

Mr. Dadabhoy and Mr. Gokhale both made reference to the subject of prevalent high prices, which the former said are causing acute distress to thousands of families. The former believes the evil is amenable to administrative treatment. But he urged the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry that the causes might be properly sifted before the remedy is applied. As Mr. Dadabhoy said, much time has already been wasted, and he added further delay will not only leave the people helpless in the face of a growing evil of incalculable potentialities for mischief, but will most effectively cause widespread discontent and consequential unrest. Mr. Dadabhoy's criticism of Government inaction was trenchant, probably more trenchant than was necessary, but he was anxious to force his opinions on the attention of Government and doubtless he has succeeded. He believes too that the time has come when wild uncultivated tracts should be turned into thriving villages of contended cultivators and industrious artisans under a judicious system of inland migration—which he would have encouraged in preference to the emigration to distant and unsympathetic colonies. Mr. Dadabhoy's was distinctively constructive criticism though it was not perhaps wholly palatable to his official colleagues, and he pleaded strenuously that Government should demonstrate the fact that it realises the great industrial awakening which has taken place in India. He did not deny that it has given signs of being alive to its responsibilities in this direction, to some extent, but he did not think that the success of the Department of Commerce and Industry had been quite commensurate with public expectation. Mr. Dadabhoy thinks Government might do more to accelerate progress. And so it might at any other time than the present, but it is not well to expect Government to initiate every undertaking that is likely to prove beneficial to the country. Private enterprise must do more than it has hitherto attempted, and the less Government comes in the way of private enterprise beyond removing initial obstacles from the path the better for these who venture their wealth in commercial or industrial undertakings. The debate generally was worthy the occasion, though it did not show how the Finance Member might get over his difficulties and convert a deficit into a surplus.

MATHERAN ACCOMMODATION.

WE published at various times last year an extensive list of the shortcomings of our popular *local hill station*, nearly all of which are due to the agency of man; and as the charges remain without any refutation they may be regarded as true. The hot weather is rapidly approaching, and all intending visitors to Matheran have an interest in the carrying out of some of the most necessary of the proposed reforms. It is hardly necessary to expatiate on the natural charms of the station; its shady walks, pure air, cool nights, lovely views and easy access have been extolled a hundred times, but the influences that act strongly against its health-giving power are still so many and so important as to interfere very seriously with the chief purpose of the place. Wholesome food, pure water and efficient sanitation are absolutely necessary, and it was under these heads that the complaints of last year were made. The state of the hotel kitchens, with one exception, was simply filthy, the Health Officer had no control over them, and the local Municipality ignored them. The throwing of kitchen sullage from doors and windows, the resulting multiplication of flies, and the contamination of meat hanging without protection of any kind; the dirt on floors, walls and tables; the bad lighting and ventilation, the lack of shelves and appliances, the personal dirt of the cooks, the filth in service rooms, the imperfect washing of table crockery and cutlery, the mixture of old with new food, the bread which is sour on the second day after baking and the caricature of an elaborate bill of fare—all these have been exposed both in print, and directly to the hotel managers or owners without result. That the hotels of a health resort should be in charge of men who cannot cook, who have never learned their trade and have never been inside a good hotel would certainly astonish anyone who had not been in India. Not one of these men could hold a position of responsibility in any hotels in Europe, and yet for years they have been allowed, unchecked by any penalty, to undo the health-giving effects of the locality.

Much blame is chargeable to the visitors who have tolerated these disorders so long when they might by combined action have brought about substantial reforms; but, as an experienced foreign doctor said of them last year, they would put up with anything so long as they might have amusement and display their best clothes. A suggestion was made that the Superintendent should obtain such control over the spirit licences of the hotels as to be able to suspend them if the sanitary conditions were found unsatisfactory. There can be no doubt that if this were possible a rapid and complete change would be promptly visible. Enough is already known of the transmission of disease through the agency of impure food, dirt and flies, to call for official interference at a hill station established and controlled by Government. Something may also be said of the means of transport from Neral to the hill top, and upon it. The cooly transport by chairs and tonjons was never well managed; dirt and useless dead weight were conspicuous features in these vehicles, but while the monopoly existed they gave a fair return to their owner. But when the railway opened, much of the road traffic was lost, for which the contractor had paid a heavy sum to Government. The hill railway now carries passengers up to the Bazaar Station from which they have to convey themselves and their belongings to their destination. The route by rail is longer and dirtier than by road, and if the present traffic will not support both systems it will be difficult to say where the advantage comes in. The railway is certainly very convenient for the carriage of building material, but this alone will not pay, and if the present tonjon contractor abandons his work as unprofitable, an important means of movement will be lost. The building of a new but not ornate hotel at Khandalla has often been talked of. Were it carried out, and put under management that would ensure good plain food with cleanliness, it would attract the better educated portion of the hot weather visitors who have hitherto had to put up with the needless discomforts of Matheran.

LONGEVITY AMONG ANGLO-INDIANS.

THE death a few days ago at home of General Robert Raikes reminds us once more that it is possible to serve for a long time in India and yet to attain a great age. The late General spent forty years of his life in this country, from 1829 to 1869, taking an active part in most of the wars during that very eventful period including the Mutiny. Retiring in the latter year he spent another forty years at home, dying in his 96th year. The much-abused climate of India is after all not so unkind to Englishmen, if they only learnt to adjust themselves to it and bear in mind a few elementary principles. General Raikes's case is by no means solitary. Some time ago we heard of the death of Captain Dumaresq at the age of over a hundred. He had come to Bombay more than eighty years ago, in 1827, and died in Tasmania the other day. In his case it must be said that he was invalided home early in his career, and thinking flight more prudent than fight, he retired—with the result that he lived to be a centensarian in the congenial climate of Tasmania. Then there is the instance of Colonel William Price, who died in his hundredth year, at the end of 1887. His first commission was dated 1803. In the same year died at about the same age General Henry Lawrence bearing the honoured name of the hero of Lucknow but coming from quite a different family. Of famous Anglo-Indians who have died at a slightly younger age than General Raikes but still over 90 there are many. Brian Hodgson, the famous Pali and Buddhist scholar, died in 1894 in his 95th year. His quiet but highly useful career has received the high honour of being recorded in a volume by the brilliant pen of Sir W. Hunter. He aided Burnouf in his celebrated study of Buddhism by his personal researches in distant Nepal. But Burnouf died fifty-seven years ago, whilst this heary Englishman lived to our own days. Gardner, who had quite a romantic career in Afghanistan and the Punjab and Kashmir under Ranjit Singh and Golab Singh, died in 1877 in his 93rd year. Lord Combermere, the victor of Bhurtpore, lived to be 92—a great age which is the more remarkable as he first came to India at 52. Another warrior, Lord Gough, the impetuous conqueror of the valiant Sikhs, died at 90, he also having come out to this country when he was nearly 50. Of the instances of longevity among Anglo-Indians, perhaps the most remarkable is that of Bishop Wilson of Calcutta, who, though the age which he attained was not very great compared to those we have mentioned, yet came out to India at 55 and still lived to be 80. Of the converse of all this, that is of longevity of natives of India in the English climate, we have no reliable data, chiefly because not many natives of this country have settled in England. But still the few instances that have come to light are encouraging. We hear of a native of India, Abdulla by name, who was settled at Brighton for 50 years and was hale and hearty at 90. It is said that in 1851 there died at Brighton, a Mahomedan of India, called Sako Din, who had settled there, at the age of 101.

A RAILWAY NUISANCE.

THE residents of Queen's Road quite rightly feel themselves aggrieved at the action of the B. B. and C. I. Railway who have during the past week commenced a system of signalling by fog signals along that section of the line. The reason for so doing is not apparent, for during the days on which the cause of the complaint has existed, whatever fog there has been has been of the lightest description and no such warning of the approach of trains has been necessary. It is not very long since a correspondent complained in our columns of the habit of engine-drivers on this line at night indulging in prolonged whistling for the presumed purpose of awakening the station staff to a sense of their responsibilities. The placing of fog-signals, however, is a more serious matter because it cannot be supposed that between thirty and forty signals are destroyed each morning without orders. If the idea be to warn men working on the line, then a much more reasonable method would be to appoint a "look out" man for the same purpose. The track which runs along Queen's road is, as we have always maintained, still necessary for the proper handling of the traffic problem of Bombay, but the necessity for its presence does not give the railway a prescriptive right to become a nuisance to all those who live near its property. If the firing is carried out for other purposes than warning gangs of workmen, then we would suggest that such noisy experiments be conducted outside the town, anyhow not to the annoyance of residents in the Fort.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward Mails of the 19th instant left Aden at 5. p. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next,

THE death, at Barisal, is reported of a veteran landowner, Mr. Elward Brown, aged 82.

THE Mercantile Bank declares a dividend of 6 per cent. for the past year and the Delhi and London Bank, of 4 per cent.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th March shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1908 of 222,556 maunds, and Rs. 31,233 in the earnings.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

Development of the Mallee.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT CRICKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, MARCH 15.

THE Conference of State Premiers was brought to a satisfactory conclusion on Friday, an agreement having been unanimously arrived at which will probably commend itself to the people of Australia. The resolutions are as follow:—"In order to ensure the financial independence and solvency of the States on whose Parliaments devolves the duty of making provision for the development of State resources by means of land settlement, railway construction, irrigation, and other public works, for the maintenance of adequate education and charity systems, and for the administration of justice and other important services—the financial obligations connected with which will inevitably increase with the growth of population—and to fairly recognise the claims of the Commonwealth to a larger share of the Customs and Excise revenue, this Conference resolves—(1) That clause 87 of the Constitution Act be amended and provision made, without limit as to duration, that of the gross revenue of the Commonwealth from the duties of Customs and of Excise not less than three-fifths shall be returned annually to the States, provided that not less than £6,750,000 be returned to the States in any one year. (Note.—The Conference is of opinion, after careful consideration, that the gross revenues from the duties of Customs and Excise in the year 1911 will be not less than £11,250,000.) (2) Of the amount returnable to the States under the terms of the preceding paragraph, special payment shall be made annually by the Commonwealth to the State of Western Australia, commencing at £250,000, and diminishing at the rate of £10,000 per annum; the balance of the amount returnable to the States after the special payment is made to Western Australia shall be distributed among the States on a per capita basis. (3) In order that the Ferderal Government may obtain as early as possible a substantial increase of revenue, and thus be in a position to meet the cost of old-age pensions and provide for further expenditure, the State Governments are agreeable that immediate steps shall be taken by an amendment of the constitution to give effect to these proposals. "It is advisable that in States having Old Age Pension Acts they should be repealed when the Commonwealth Old Age Pensions Act comes into operation. In these negotiations two great obstacles had to be overcome. The first was that some of the Ministers were in favour of a fixed per capita return. To this it was objected that such a method would have the fault of inelasticity and that it might operate unfairly to the States it might concern finally. Last night a proposal was made to divide the Commonwealth revenue into fifths, the States to take three-fifths and the Commonwealth two-fifths, with a minimum to the States of £6,500,000. It was shown that this year's revenue of £10,300,000 was abnormally low. This was the revenue which the Commonwealth secretary to the Treasury now considered would be the result of this year's collections. It was estimated that next year's revenue would be at least £11,300,000. Divided on the present basis the Commonwealth would receive £2,825,000 and the States £8,475,000. On the basis now proposed the Commenwealth would take £1,520,000 and the States £6,780,000, but the Commonwealth would have to pay £250,000 to Western Australia. Taking this year's low revenue the Commonwealth would gain over £1,000,000. The second obstacle was in reference to payments to be made to Western Australia, other States also claiming special consideration. It was only when both difficulties were surmounted that an agreement became possible.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MALLEE.

At the autumn show of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society on Thursday Lord Dudley, in replying to the toast of his health, said he entirely sympathised with the efforts being put forward through the agency of shows like that to encourage agriculture of all kinds. Agricultural prosperity, however, was a matter, and must ever be a matter, of vital concern throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth, but especially was that the case in South Australia, for the people perhaps up to the present, at any rate, had not been able to rely so much upon the mineral or manufacturing wealth, as was the case with some of the other States. He found that per head of population there was almost double the number of acres under cultivation in South Australia as in any other State. In fact, he found that this State had more than a quarter of the whole cultivated area of Australia. He was delighted therefore for that reason to hear of the great success which had attended their farming operations during the last few years. Nor did there seem to be any reason to suppose that the State's prosperity would not be maintained in the future. Of course they must expect certain variations in seasons. There would no doubt be lean years as well as good ones, years in which the rainfall in Australia would vary and years in which owing to fluctuations in the world's supply, the price of their produce would rise or fall, but in spite of these varied conditions there was no reason, he thought, to look to the future with anything else but confidence. Many causes now combined to make the country's position more secure than it was in former years. In the first place farmers had now got a good start. They had accumulated a considerable amount of reserve capital, and were therefore much more able to weather the storm than they were some years ago. In the second place, and perhaps even more important still, science was every day coming more and more to the aid of the farming community. New discoveries of all kinds, fresh methods and fresh systems, were all helping them to fight the battle against the vagaries of fate. There was no question about the great possibilities and the great fertility of the land which they held. Only that morning he had completed a most interesting tour which had done more to fill him with hope and pleasure than volumes of blue-books or weeks of conversation. Take the mallee country, for instance, the country which, roughly speaking, lay between Murray-bridge and Pinnaroo. Three or four years ago that country was a mere waste of sand and scrub and regarded as quite useless for the purposes of cultivation. Now what did they find? That it was rapidly being broken up into n prosperous farms. They found the cou where the average wheat crop obtained w er 14 bushels per acre, where last year har bad crop was known, and where they not find a man or woman who regretted ha gone there. (Cheers.) Land there was chan hands at a phenomenal increase in val There was a farm at Lameroo of 1140 a which was sold in the first place at £27. next price for it was £80, then some years l it fetched £1100. The last buyer sold it to brother for £2500. At Pinnaroo he had me young man who had gone there three or f years ago without a sixpence, and existed a time upon the damper and rabbits, and believed a case of jam, which he was told h been obtained on "tick." What was th young man now? He had a charming hom stead an excellent farm, and he had, he was tol put £1700 through the bank. When they co sidered the vast amount of country in thi State as well as in Victoria, he wondered wh was bold enough to prophesy any limit to th capabilities of wheat growing in Australia. On the other side of the Pacific they ha relations who were fond of talking about th granary of the world, and while he would be the last to disparage the richness of Manitoba of the North-West provinces, or to minimise the rosy future that lies before that great territory, he would say that if their mallee country developed and turned out as it promised at present, they might give Canadians notice that in a few years there would be a wheat producing firm on this side of the world whose competition would have to be taken into serious account.

LORD DUDLEY AT CRICKET.

The Governor-General played cricket on the Adelaide oval on Tuesday the teams repesenting the South Australian Association and Government House aided by a number of inter-State players, including Woodford, Jarvis, Giffen, C. Hill, Wright, Travers and Hewer. In the first innings the Association team made 72, the only double figures scorers being Campbell 18, and W. Sands 11. Captain Rome took five wickets for 32 and A. Wright five wickets for 29. The Governor-General's team lost nine wickets for 169. George Giffen made 66, Woodford 62, Hewer 9, C. Hill 8, Lord Dudley not out 0. Speaking at the luncheon Lord Dudley said he had made many friends among the cricketers of this State, and he would valued that friendship. The president had said that it was unique because he was the first Governor-General to take the field on the Adelaide oval but others were perhaps wiser than he in that respect. Although he played cricket, he could not claim to be a cricketer. He was remainded of a story told at a dinner in London when Toole was about to leave for America. They called upon the actor to reply after Sir Henry Irving had proposed his health. Toole said:—"I dreamt the other night that I was dead, and went up to the gates of Paradise, and after repping at the door Peter came out. I said, Let me in, Peter, and Peter replied, 'We cannot have actors here.' I sat on the doorstep, and to my surprise Peter let Henry Irving in. I went up to Peter and said, 'You told me you did not admit actors, but you have let in Henry Irving.' 'Oh,' replied Perter, 'Irving is no actor.'" He (Lord Dudley) felt very much the same in regard to cricket, as, although he might play cricket, he was afraid Peter could hardly call him a cricketer. That was the last occasion for the present that he would take part in a cricket match in South Australia, and he wished to say how deeply indebted he and his staff were to their friends, especially George Giffen, for the pleasure afforded them at the practice nets. They also were greatly indebted to Wright and Jarvis for assistance at matches and at the nets. On many pleasant mornings they had been bowled out quickly and happy mornings spent at the nets had contributed largely to increase the pleasure of their stay in South Australia.

HUNTING SEA ELEPHANTS.

Hailing from Kerguelen Island, or Desolation Island as it was christened by Captain Cook, the French brigantine Carmen arrived in Hobson's Bay on Thursday. She had been hunting the sea elephant, a large species of the seal family, and had aboard about 140 tons of oil collected from those animals, of which her crew had killed 2500. "We shot them with rifles," said Captain Reme Daste, "and sometimes, when they were slow enough, knocked them over with billets of wood. For four months we cruised in the vicinity of the island, and discovered one or two atolls which were not charted. Kerguelen Island is uninhabited, and my Government annexed it in 1893. Very little is known about it in the outside world, as it is only visited by itinerant whalers and people like ourselves. Numerous rocks and islands encircle its coast, and these are penetrated by long fjords. The climate is raw, and storms are nearly constant, although when we were there we had an unusual spell of fine weather. We met a ship containing Norwegians while there, and also some French people—friends of ours—in a schooner called the G. B. Charcot, from Boulogne. They are exploring in the vicinity, and are being assisted by the French Government. They were to come on to Melbourne, and we expected to find them here now. They had been on the island for twelve months. We landed very often, and found pebbles with gold running through them, and outcrops of rough coal in plenty. Here are some specimens of white and black pearls we also got there"—and the captain produced half a dozen or so small gems. "This, too, we brought away with us." The object was a wooden grave head, inscribed in rough carving, "In memory of Warren Bills, ship Roswell King, Captain Fuller." The wood was very much weatherworn, and the carving was almost eaten away. "The Roswell King," continued Captain Daste, "was at the island in 1876, we have since ascertained, and was met there by your H. M. S. Challenger. She was an American ship. We had a fine trip across, and sailed at Tristan d' Acunha. After selling my oil I want to sell this vessel, buy a steamer, and return to the island."

THE CHURCH AND LABOUR QUESTIONS.

After a long discussion on the proposal to set apart one Sunday in the year as a day for dealing with labour questions, the Methodist Conference of Victoria and Tasmania agreed to the following resolutions:—(1) "That this Conference approves of the proposal of the Council of Churches to set apart a Sunday on which the problems of our industrial life and their relations to all classes of the community in their Christian and ethical aspects may be brought before our people." (2) "That this Conference declares that the true cure for the present social unrest and discontent and the industrial friction between Labour and Capital is in the Gospel and Jesus Christ, and that the Conference rejoices that all sections of the community are found within the Church, united in the bond of common faith and in the common ideal of Christian life; and it urges in the name of the Great Father of all that the spirit of brotherliness should govern all relations between employers and employees." (3) "That a committee should be appointed to draw up a declaration of the principles our Church holds in relation to modern industrial problems and report to the next Conference."

A.

* [By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

HE BALKAN CRISIS.

ISSENSIONS IN RUSSIA.

he Servian Note of Submission.

MORE HOPES OF A SETTLEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 28.

elegrams from Belgrade state that the pstina has accepted without discussion the unciation of the Crown Prince and the pro-nation of Prince Alexander as heir.

The Russian Press continues its bitter acks upon Russian diplomacy. Rumours current of the impending resignation of Isvolsky, Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. charykoff, Assistant Foreign Minister, is entioned as his probable successor.

The Servian Press is equally bitter and cuses Russia of treachery.

M. Liaptcheff, Bulgarian Minister of Com-erce, starts for Constantinople to-morrow to open negotiations on outstanding questions, otably that of compensation for the seizure the Oriental Railway.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Advices from Vienna state that Austria has cepted Sir Edward Grey's modified proposals, the wording of the Servian note of sub-ission. The Powers will to-day advise rvia accordingly.

An agreement has also been reached with a ew to the recognition by the Powers of the nexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

LATER.

While agreeing that the Balkan settlement a victory for Austria and Germany, the apers largely ascribe the preservation of peace o Sir Edward Grey's diplomacy and the firm nd dignified attitude which he has maintain-d throughout in adhering to the standpoint hat a settlement between Austria and Servia must precede and not follow the recognition of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

France has been equally firm in this particular.

Both countries are nevertheless perfectly prepared to assent to the annexation. It is understood that Austria will give assurances not to attack Servia and will agree to modify or abrogate Article 29 of the Treaty of Berlin.

SERVIA FROM WITHIN.

The Trouble with Austria.

MR. ARNOLD WHITE writing in a London Magazine describes Servia as the Suffragette of Europe. Like the Suffragettes, he says, Servia has troubls with a stronger Power; unlike the Suffragettes, her trouble is a question of life and death.

Of the States of the Balkan Peninsula none is more in the public eye than Servia. Its inhabitants are racially homogeneous. Englishmen and Frenchmen are of many types. Nobody mistakes a Yorkshiremen for a Cornishman, or a Breton for a Gascon or a Provencial; but when you see one Servian you see all. Racial unity of the Serbs is one source of their strength. The little kingdom, in its struggle for life, is confronted with many difficulties; but the unity of the Servian nation is an asset of no small value. Servia's importance in the world is due to her geographical position, and to the fighting quality of her inhabitants and their kinsmen in blood in neighbouring States and in Russia. Servia lies between Austria and the Ægean Sea, where the port of Salonika is the outlet to the Eastern Mediterranean—a territory that was once the most populated and among the richest of all the lands washed by the blue waters of the Inland Sea.

Whoever controls the Balkan Peninsula establishes a world-power of immense importance. History is eloquent on the past splendour and civilization in those regions. The present condition of Servia and her neighbours is depressed from no fault of their own: for it cannot be said that the soil is exhausted, that the mines are worked out, that industry decays, or that the people are effete. The Balkan States are suffering from the results of past misgovernment and the present ambitions of the Great Powers. Of the past we say little. The gloom of the present is but a lull before the storm.

Stretched across Europe, from the North Sea to the Adriatic, is a wedge of millitary power controlling nearly seven millions of armed men, all of whom are trained to war and led to battle by German words of command. The German partnership with Austria already dominates Central Europe; but the Pan-German policy of further expansion eastwards must be explained in order to show the important position of Servia in the scheme of world politics.

In the execution of her design for Teutonic expansion, Germany understood the task of dealing with Turkey, Servia's late master. To Austria belongs the department of penetration in the Balkan Peninsula. A German strategist, Von der Goltz, reorganised the Turkish Army. German financiers gained a dominant position in Turkish finance. Turkish railways, especially the strategic lines, are largely controlled by Germans. Until the other day, when the Young Turks staggered humanity by a bloodless revolution, carried out with consummate skill and statesmanship, German diplomacy was paramount in Constantinople. The establishment of constitutionalism in Turkey has ended the dream that the Sultan's dominions are well on the road to become a German protectorate. Mutual friendship and admiration between William II. and the Sultan were established in 1889, soon after the accession of the former. The Sovereign who had boasted to the Czar that he was Admiral of the Atlantic is known to the Sultan Abdul Hamid as the protector and champion of Islam.

AUSTRIA'S ROLE.

While Germany was busy with the absorption of Turkey, Austria was not idle in the Balkans. The occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina brought Austria within the ring of Balkan Powers; and when the absorption of the two provinces was recently announced to the Powers, and the torn fragments of the Treaty of Berlin were flung in their faces by the Foreign Minister of the Dual Monarchy Austria's plans were arranged for the triumphant march of her army to the Ægean Sea. The example of Germany in dealing with the Turks for two decades has been followed by the Austrians in Servia, Albania, Montenegro, Macedonia, Bulgaria and Roumania.

THE HORNETS OF THE BALKANS.

The task of penetrating in the Balkans, undertaken by Austria, is harder than that of Germany in the land ruled by the Sultan's Government. A hornets' nest is an abode of peace and good will compared with the Balkans. Everybody in the Peninsula hates somebody more than he loves his neighbour or even himself. Racial, religious, economic, and territorial rivalries are the ingredients in the witches' cauldron of the Balkans. The Bulgar hates the Turk, as well he may; and the Turk's hatred of the Buglar is not without justification, as pages of history show. The Montenegrin hates the Austrian, and the antipathy is mutual. The Serb hates the Austrian, and the Austrian despises the Serb. The Roumanian hates the Greek, the Greek hates the Turk, and the Macedonian, hated everybody impartially until the phenomenon of the Young Turk triumph called a halt in the game of massacre which had prevailed in Macedonia from the day German interests required permanent unrest in the Balkans, until she and her Austrain ally were ready for an advance in force on the Bosphorous, the Gulf of Salonika, and the waters of the Ægean.

No State in the Balkans is more adversely affected by Austrian policy than Servia. On the north and west she is shut out of communication with the rest of the world by the solid block of Austro-Hungarian and Bosnian territory. From a military aspect, Servia lies at the mercy of Austria.

In the event of the double-headed eagle swooping down on the Servian lamb, a toothsome repast for Austria would be the result of war undertaken single-handed by Servia against the Dual Monarchy. Servia's one chance of survival is accordingly to enlist the support with the other Slav States in the Near East, and, by effecting the consolidation of their resources, to present a solid front to Austrian aggression. The great Slavonic Power of Russia is temporarily under a cloud; and Muscovite protection, owing to the miscarriage of the war against Japan, is for the present a factor of doubtful strength.

PUTTING ON THE SCREW.

Lying between Bosnia on the west, Bulgaria and Roumania on the east, and between Albania and the the Austrain military frontier on the north, Servia is subjected to pressure of the kind that either makes or breaks a nation. Rome, Spain, France and modern Germany have in turn been exposed to pressure which roused among their citizens a sense of jeopardy compelling them to organise their resources for defence, and to remain always on the alert. One cause that led to the ascendency of Rome, Spain, France, and modern Germany was pressure from without. The process was marked by three phases— jeopardy, organisation, and safety. Efficient organisation for war carries with it predominance in the arts of peace especially in commerce. Such pressure as that now imposed on Servia has seldom been exerted against a minor State without ending it; but the history of Europe contains few instances of self-reliance and courage more remarkable than the recent conduct of Servia since Austria put on the screw by the declaration of what is commonly known as the "Pig War."

As the principal customer of Ireland is England, her conqueror, the chief market for Servian products is Austria-Hungaroyher enemy. Though Servia implements, are in efficient, and the methods of agriculture are still backward, the energy of Servian statesmen in developing the resources of the country, and in finding for them an outlet, have been so completely successful as to rouse the anger and jealousy of Austria.

The economic relations of Servia and Austria explain the origin and development of the present crisis, and show why Austria-Hungary seeks to stifle the Peasant State.

Four years ago, Servia and the Dual Kingdom were arranging a treaty of commerce to replace the old treaty, which was to expire in March, 1906. At this particular period the Servian Government, fully aware of the coming crisis, had decided to equip the army with quick-firing guns, and to negotiate a loan for the purpose.

From the time negotiations for the new treaty were opened, Austria stipulated that Servia should buy her guns in Austria, from the Skoda manufactory, at Pilsen. The Servian fly, being unwilling to walk into the parlour of the Austrian spider, refused to buy guns from the Skoda works. Two reasons for this refusal animated Ministers at Belgrade. The first was that the purchase of guns was irrelevant to a treaty of commerce, and, secondly, two batteries of guns already purchased by Servia from the Skoda works had been condemned by military experts as unsuitable to the Servian Army. I have heard it stated on good authority that an interest in the Skoda works belongs to highly placed Austrian personages, and that Austrian guns sold to Servia were unlikely to reach even a moderate standard of efficiency in the field.

A commission of the Servian officers, after careful examination on the spot, recommended the purchase of French guns manufactured by Schneider, at Creuzot. Austria was annoyed at this report.

Notwithstanding Servia's refusal to buy guns she did not want, Austria insisted in her demand; and as Servia refused to yield the point, the Austrian Government declared a boycott on Servian pigs, cattle, and sheep, and even on Servian poultry. This commercial boycott applied to stock whether alive or dead. Live stock has long formed the largest item in Servian exports. Pigs, which are fed in immense numbers on the mast of the forests, took the first place. In consequence of American competition, the number of pigs exported has greatly declined. But the pig in Servia, as in Ireland, to a great extent is the "gentleman that pays the rent."

WHEN AUSTRIA BOYCOTTED SERVIAN EXPORTS.

the old Treaty of Commerce was in force, and Servia vigorously protested against the flagrant breach of the conditions of a treaty still in existence. We thus see that the repudiation of the Treaty of Berlin, by the absorption of Bosnia and Herzegovina into Austrian territory, is only another instance of the practice of treaty-breaking indulged in by Austria when such conduct suits her purpose. The beginning of this Customs struggle, known as the "Pig War," discovered Servia in a parlous state. Nevertheless, she was firm. She bought her guns from France, but, when they were sent by the most direct route, they were promptly stopped on Austrian territory, a step which might surely have been avoided by the adoption of a circuitous route.

Servia did not despair. In the language of the football field, she knew how to "buck up." Strenuous efforts were made to find new markets for her pigs, sheep, and cattle. The task was not easy, because the geographical situation of Servia denies her direct access to the sea, and, in effect, throws her naturally into the arms of Austria. Servia's efforts to find new markets were successful, although she could not send them to Bulgaria, because the Bulgars export the surplus of their own cattle.

Neither Roumania nor Turkey were possible customers. It was necessary, therefore, to find new customers on the route of the Danube and the Black Sea, or by Salonika. Markets were found in Italy and in Egypt, where permanent commercial relations have been established. This result was a triumph of well-directed energy on the part of the Servian Government, which organised commercial agencies abroad. One of them is in London. By these means Servia freed herself from the economic tutelage of Austria; and when this result was arrived at, Austria signified her desire to enter into a new treaty of commerce. This treaty was only arranged after two years of struggle. It has been ratified by the Servian Government, but the Austrian Government has not yet attached its signature to the instrument.

In spite of the new treaty, Austria has detained war material in transit for Servia which is intelligible; but she has also interdicted railway material, chemical products, matches, and even an electric clock intended for use at the Belgrade railway station.

These are the reasons why the dawn of the year 1909 finds Servia in no mood to acquiesce in the sacrifice of her freedom and independence. She has displayed signal ability to fight her own way in the commercial world, in spite of the Austrian attempt to destroy Servian credit by the "Pig War." Servia's avowed policy, like that of Russia, Germany and the Transvaal under Mr. Kruger, is to open communications direct with the sea without passing through foreign territory. Servia is asking for a strip of territory which will enable her to do so; and associated with her is Montenegro, a country inhabited by a people of the same race and religion, and speaking the same language.

SERVIA'S PARTNER.

Servia's ally, Montenegro, is the most interesting country in the Balkans. The principal exports of Servia are pigs and cattle. The physical beauty of the Montenegrins is such that the chief export from Montenegro is said by wits to be her lovely daughters, who are sought as brides by the highest families in Europe.

Montenegro gave a Queen to Italy. Zorka, the eldest daughter of Prince Nicolas the First, married King Peter of Servia, but she died in 1887. Another daughter, Militza, married the Russian Grand Duke Peter. The second girl, Stana, after her divorce from George Duke of Leuchtenberg, married another Russian Grand Duke, Nicolas. Helena is the wife of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy. Anna is married to the Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg. If the Servian Royal Family is not held in great esteem by the reigning Houses of Europe, the social and political influence of the Montenegrin Royal Family is more than considerable. Since the interests of Servia and of Montenegro are identical, the prestige enjoyed by the reigning Prince of Montenegro is exceptional.

Prince Nicholas, moreover, rules

A COUNTRY THAT HAS NEVER BEEN CONQUERED.

The independence of Montenegro, unlike that of Bosnia and Herzegovina, has been recognised by Turkey and the other signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin. Montenegro, moreover, abuts on the Adriatic, although ships of war are excluded from her waters, and the administration of the maritime and sanitary police is in the hands of Austria.

The favour with which Russia regards the little mountain Power was shown by the gift of thirty-five thousand magazine-rifles and eight batteries of light quick-firing guns. Montenegro is a hard nut to crack from a military standpoint, but until the nut is cracked the conquest of Servia cannot be regarded as complete, since the people of the two countries in race, language, and political interests are practically identical.

Nowhere in Europe is to be seen such glorification of the male as in Montenegro. The men are born warriors, with the characteristics and pride of mountaineers. They are proud of their traditions, careless of death, and fully alive to the exceptional position they occupy among the Slaves of the Balkans.

Everybody is armed. Even the waiters carry an arsenal of weapons in their sashes. The bellicose appearance of these primitive mountaineers is due to the fact that their principal business in life for generations was to fight the Turks. They are a brave, warlike, and simple people, noted for honesty and chastity.

To read the Austraian papers one would imagine that the Servians were a contemptible race, but the Servians are identical with the dwellers in the Black Mountain—Montenegro is the Italian translation of the native name "Czarnagora," Black Mountain—the only difference being that Servia was subjugated by the Turks, while Montenegro, assisted by the Servians, successfully maintained its independence, and never knew an alien's yoke. In the troubles that loom over Europe in connection with the Balkans it is important to remember the close relations between the Montenegrins and their brothers in race. Twice in thirty years the area of Montenegro has been extended. First, in 1878, by the addition of a large district in the north, and the port and district of Antivari in the south—of which we may hear a good deal this year—and again in 1810 by the addtion of the port and district of Dulcigno, also on the Adriatic. Politically and strategically, the Montenegrin alliance is a powerful factor in the Servian problem.

SERVIAN PERSONALITIES.

In the mill-race of international politics it is as difficult for Servian statesmen to steer the ship of State as for boatmen to guide their craft in the rapids below Niagara. Servia is the Naboth's vineyard of the Austrian Ahab; and the recent changes in Turkey have only intensified the desire of Autrian statements to put an end to Servian independence. It cannot be denied that the late Obrenovich dynasty has placed powerful weapons in the hands of Servia's enemies. The murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga was a horrible deed incapable of extenuation, but we should not forget that the beheading of our own King Charles the First was also an event of a similar character. The substitution of King Peter, the head of the Karageorgevich dynasty, for the childless, extravagant Alexander has been followed by a steady improvement in the economic, social, and educational development of the Servian nation.

The late King Alexander would be described by mental experts as an "invert." He was self-willed, with exaggerated ideas of the divinity of Kings, and blind to the dictates of morality. His birth was a tragedy. His childhood was passed with parents who hated each other and although professing love for him by fighting for the possession of his person, they naturally extinguished his filial affection for both. At the tender age of thirteen he was abandoned by both his parents. In the hands of cynics, the evil in him was developed: he learnad to hate, to distrust, and to deceive. He loved no one but himself, until he fell in the clutches of a handsome widow, his elder by nine years. The woman he married was the widow of a small Servian official, who, as the mistress of King Alexander, hypnotised his will and forced him to marry her. Alexander's father, King Milan, was also a degenerate. Having refused the patronage of Russia, and having thrown himself into the arms of Austria, he abdicated, after incurring the implacable hatred of Orthodox Russia and earning the contempt of his people. The partisans of the rival dynasty of Karageorgevich organised conspiracies for the overthrow of the childless Alexander, and for the enthronement of the Pretender, now King Peter. Politics in the Balkans are elemental. The ruin of the Obrenovich was mercilessly accomplished with the aid of Russia, and was one move in the great game between Austria and Russia now being played for supremacy in the Balkans. In the diplomacy of Courts Russia is always astute, unscrupulous, adroit, and determined. The use of women as a diplomatic weapon is familiar to her. The widowed Draga was used as a wedge between Milan and Alexander to separate them for ever.

The 10th June, 1904, was a sunny day in Belgrade; it was the last time that Alexander and Draga saw the light of the sun. The organiser of the plot, Alexander Mashin, Colonel on the retired list, led the conspirators, who obtained access to the inner rooms of the palace shortly after midnight. The assassins were half drunk. A door was blown up by dynamite; the electric lights went out. The Royal pair, fearing a violent death, hid themselves in an alcove, where, insufficiently dressed, they were discovered by their murderers and done to death. Bleeding and groaning on the floor, their bodies were slashed with swords, and the exploits of Jack the Ripper were repeated on the body of the dead Queen. The corpse of Draga was thrown out of the window, but Alexander was not yet dead. The fingers of the dying man clutched the window-frame and held it fast. An officer cut off the King's fingers with his sword, and Alexander's body fell to the ground. Such was the tragic and brutal end of Alexander and Draga.

For some time the British Foreign Office refused to enter into direct relations with the Servian Court, but a British Minister—Mr. Whitehead—now represents King Edward at Belgrade.

King Peter of Servia is a keen, grizzled, dark-eyed man, with a pleasant smile. Having lived for many years in narrow circumstances, he now enjoys a liberal Civil List of forty-eight thousand pounds a year.

Ascending the Throne as the result of a brutal murder, the rulers of happier and quieter countries look askance at the Servian King.

It cannot be said that King Peter has governed his country ill. Since his accession to the Throne the Servian debt has been reduced, national engagements are regularly paid, and there is no floating debt. King Peter is greatly admired in Montenegro, where he lived for ten years. The vendetta in those lands is a national institution, and assassination is looked on with indulgence. King Peter is a good father, and has strong views on the morality of the people. Politics he leaves to his advisers, and refuses to discuss burning questions with travellers, however well introduced. He is interested in education, mining, agriculture, and religion.

The Crown Prince George who has now relinquished his claim to succession, is a spirited young man or a maniacal incendiary, according to the view taken of the Servian question. Those who know him intimately say that his burning patriotism is the cause of the stream of indiscretions which is regularly reported from Vienna. Until recently, a Crown Prince had no Civil List of his own, but after bitter controversy the Servian Skupstchina voted him an income of £14,600 a year. By favour of the Czar he belongs to the Noble Guard at Petersburg. He is smart and intelligent, extremely popular with the people, greatly interested in national defence, and is regarded as one of the best riders in a country where there are few horses. Still, his best friends cannot deny that his actions endanger.

It cannot be denied that Servia to-day is living under more favourable conditions and is better ruled than at any time during the past century. The burning question is her extrication from the grasp of her arch-enemy, a boon only to be obtained by independent access to the sea. Will the Powers allow Servia to build a railway to the Adriatic? Will they consent to secure Servian independence by the grant of a strip of territory for the purpose of fusing her interests with those of Montenegro? And lastly if Servia is attacked by Austria, will Russia France, Germany and England be successively drawn into the fray? The bugle that sounds the reveille on the morning of the Battle of Armageddon may be sounded at Belgrade.

TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Attack on British Transport.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 29.

According to a telegram from Teheran, Ain-ed-Dowleh has seized 7,000 tomans, which were forwarded to Tabriz by British firms.

Owing to attacks by the Arabs, Messrs. Lynch have suspended their service of steamers on the Tigris. A Turkish Government steamer has also been riddled by bullets, causing a number of casualties.

[Our correspondent at Busra, writing on March 19th, also reports that Turkish troops have been sent to catch the culprits who fired on the "Khalifah" while coming down from Bagdad on March 17th. Recently, Sirdar Assad, Chief of the Bakhtiaris and son of Rahim Khan, was landed at Mohammerah. The Sheik met him and received him with great honours. Sirdar Assad is a most polished man, speaks French fluently and is typical of the most enlightened of the new Party and will probably take a prominent position in the events of the near future, as he can put thirty thousand men in the field for the Nationalist Party. He has only just returned from two and-a-half years' semi-exile in Paris to take part in the Nationalist movement.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CANADA AND THE NAVY.

Permanent Contribution Suggested.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

A telegram from Ottowa states that it is understood that, as the result of popular advocacy, the Government will make overtures to the Imperial Government with a view to permanent co-operation in the maintenance of British Naval supremacy.

MR. WOODS' CASE.

Heavy Damages Claimed.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Lieutenant Woods is claiming £75,000 damages in his action against Mr. Haldane, General Lyttelton and other former members of the Army Council, on the ground that they exceeded their powers in requiring his resignation.

THE MILWALL FIRE.

Another Warehouse Ablaze.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Four buildings have been destroyed in the fire at Timothy's Wharf, Milwall, and a fifth warehouse, also containing jute, is burning to-day.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The death is announced of the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Rt. Rev. William Johnson.

[Rt. Rev. William Anthony Johnson, born in London in 1882, was Bishop of Avindela since 1906, Bishop-Auxiliary for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Westminster, Vicar General since 1904, and Provost since 1908. Educated in France and Rome, he was ordained priest in 1857, receiving his Divinity degree two years later. After doing missionary duty in various parts of England, he confind his labours to London and its suburbs, till in 1865 he was promoted as Under-Secretary to Cardinal Manning, being raised to Chief two years later, and continued in that office under Cardinal Vaughan and Bishop Bourne. He was appointed Domestic Prelate of the Pope in 1893 and was the Editor of the "Catholic Directory" since 1867.]

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Lutteur III 1
Judas 2
Caubeen 3

ALSO RAN.—Ascetic's Silver; Rustic Queen; Rubio; Leinster; Rathvale; Mattie MacGregor; Domino; Lord Chatham; Wickham; Pady Mahar; Black Ivory; Tom West; Shady Girl; Carsey; Brineoge; Red Monk; Lord Rivers; Phaeton; Davy Jones; Count Rufus; Logan Rock; Herculus III; Buckaway; Wee Busbie; Young Buck; Robin Hood; Wild Fox; and "The Lurcher."

STARTING PRICES—

100 to 9 against Lutteur III.
33 to 1 against Judas.
20 to 1 against Caubeen.

Won by 2 lengths.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ADEN, MARCH 28.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 19th instant, left for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day, and the s. s. "India" left for Colombo and Australia also at 5 p.m., to-day.

HOCKEY.

Elton Cup Tournament.

Entries in the above Tournament (which is open to all teams, the members of which are under 18 years of age on June 1st, 1909) will open on April 1st and close on April 15th.

Entries, with entrance fee of Rs 5 per team, should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Elton Cup Tournament, Y.M.C.A., Wodehouse Road, from whom full rules etc., can be obtained.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

LORD KITCHENER REVIEWS HIS WORK.

SCHEMES EXPLAINED.

ECONOMY THROUGH EFFICIENCY.

MR. DADABHOY'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

The Viceroy presided at the Council meeting here to-day, the only absentees being the Nawab of Dacca, who was indisposed, also the Maharajah of Darbhanga. The Nawab's speech was read for him by the Legislative Secretary.

The sitting commenced punctually at 10·30, and by 1·30 p.m. all the non-official members had read their speeches and an adjournment was made for lunch.

After the interval, speeches were delivered by Mr. Harvey, Mr. Miller, Sir Harvey Adamson, Lord Kitchener, and Sir Edward Baker.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson then replied to criticisms on his Budget.

The Viceroy then summed up the debate and at 5-15 p.m. the Council adjourned *sine die*.

MR. HOLMS' SPEECH.

Mr. Holms confined his remarks to the revised financial settlement with the United Provinces, and expressed gratitude for the liberality and fairness with which the Provinces have been treated. Referring to the question of an united grant, he said the Provinces had worked for several years on a settlement less favourable than other Provinces. They had been crippled by severe famine. When the sky cleared, he hoped for liberal treatment from the Imperial Government. He also pleaded for further assistance in the cause of secondary and technical education. Finally, he congratulated the Finance Minister on imposing no fresh taxation.

MR. SLACKE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Slacke, in a few words, pointed out that Bengal had lend from their own resources, apart from Imperial allotments, to meet the expenditure of 48 lakhs on unforeseen charges. The loss under land revenue, excise and stamps was due to a bad season and exceeded the estimate by 5 lakhs. Police accommodation and increase in subordinate establishments accounted for 6½ lakhs, grain compensation amounted to 23¾, famine relief 9¾, and anarchism and sedition proceedings had cost 8 lakhs. In the event of favourable rains and improved political aspect, he hoped that Bengal would be treated liberally if it asked for assistance later on.

MR. DADABHOY'S SPEECH.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy said:—My Lord,—An adversity Budget with a prospective deficit for capital requirements of £6,405,100 (not taking into account the heavy balance of the sterling loan of 7 1/2 million pounds floated in January last), proposed to be made up by borrowings both here and in England to the extent of over six crores of rupees and the reduction of the cash balances by £2,339,400 naturally would disconcert a Finance Minister who has only recently come to office. It discloses an alarming state of agricultural and commercial depression with an element of uncertainty that might in the end upset the financial calculations for the coming year. Estimates are, as the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson pithily puts it, 'largely a gamble in rain.' It will be unbe unkind to say Government does not recognise its responsibility in the matter. I am aware it has already given evidence of its deep concern for the industrial progress of India by the creation of a special department for the regulation of commerce and industry. That department has now been in existence for some years, but the results have not been quite commensurate with the high expectations of the public. Possibly the time is too brief; possibly the department has had its attention too much engrossed by large schemes to care much for small industries which must be introduced far and wide to effect a real improvement in the condition of the people. But the department is now in charge of an officer fitted alike by his experience, versatility and resourcefulness to give a healthy direction to its operations. It is needless to remind the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey that big concerns, owned and managed by Joint Stock Companies, with lakhs of rupees at their back mostly imported from foreign countries, the bulk of the profits which must go out of the country, will in the end only swell the ranks of operatives, aye prosperous, but operatives all the same. They will not improve the lot of the nation. Exploitation with foreign capital is, I know, an attractive idea, but, on analysis, will be found to be productive of only a modicum of good. For a real amelioration in the condition of Indians the industries must be in their hands, owned and worked by them. In any other contingency the national asset will be precious little. It may be argued it is open to Indians to come into the field and by their merit win the race. But that is hardly fair or practical. The competition is unequal and highly disadvantageous to Indians. For them industrial enterprise on European lines is a novel venture, the strangeness of which is calculated to repress enthusiasm and induce timidity. We lack expert knowledge, experience, guidance, facilities, and unlocked capital. Suitable markets for the sale of manufactures even are not known to us, and from the necessities of the position, we are hopelessly behind the European manufacturer in respect of facilities for international commercial operations. To cap all, the fiscal policy of this Government, dependent upon that of the United Kingdom, at times entails hardships and disadvantages which, being without helping much the English manufacturer, seriously handicaps the Indian manufacturer in his competition with manufacturers of other countries.

calculation were this, as it should have been before now, a great manufacturing country like England, Germany, or Austria. The quantum of prices has nothing intrinsically wrong about it, and, as must be obvious, the mischief arises only from the poverty of the people. The aim, therefore, of wise administration must be to increase by all legitimate means the financial ability of the citizen, not only by the removal of artificial and preventible causes of the appreciation in values, but by the induction of at least a proportionate increase in wages. My Lord, a good deal is heard in India about recurrent famines. It is an endless tale of woe and suffering. There is hardly a year in which some part or other of the vast peninsula is not affected. I imagine an extensive area like that of our country can never be wholly free from drought and failure of crops. But recognising as I do this fact, I fail to see why the effects of a seasonal calamity should not be considerably minimised, if not completely prevented. My Lord, drought is not an essentially Indian evil, but famine has unfortunately come to be: and yet it is a long step from drought to famine. The position thus offers a problem which British statesmanship must seriously grapple and solve. But beyond the preparation of a creditable Famine Code that statesmanship has not been productive of much good so far. The energy of Government seems to have spent itself in the narrow channels of the details of Famine relief. Government has not gone to the root of the matter yet; little has been done to increase either the staying power of the people or the food-supply of the country. Millions of acres of land now lying waste can be converted into smiling fields by the inauguration of well-devised systems of drainage and irrigation. The larger the area under cultivation the lesser the risk of suffering from drought. The contingency is unlikely that there should be drought all over the continent at the same time. There are weird tracts, My Lord, with great potentialities of fertility, which can be turned into thriving villages of contented cultivators and industrious artisans under a judicious system of inland emigration. Parts of the country, again, which appear too inhospitable for the agriculturist ought to be, and can be made into, hives of small industries, ensuring plenty to the artisan and peace to the land. My Lord, I believe that the time has come when Government should encourage by every legitimate means in its power inland emigration and discourage exodus to distant and unsympathetic colonies, the more so since it feels itself powerless to protect Indian emigrants from maltreatment at the hands of selfish and exclusive colonists. Here within India there is ample room for all Indians. And not only that: the country requires the assistance of all her sons in the work of development.

INDUSTRIAL AWAKENING.

My Lord, Government must not be slow to take full advantage of the great industrial awakening of India. The inquiry is fruitless as to how the existing industrial prostration of a country once enjoying a world-wide reputation for the excellence of her manufactures came about. The fact is there somehow, and we must settle our programme of action in full recognition of it. Fortunately the darkness of the night is past, and streaks of dawn illuminate the horizon. The people have awakened. A wholesome change has come over their ideas, thoughts and spirit. Government should foster this new spirit, and guide the industrial activity of the nation into profitable channels. My Lord, it would be unkind to say Government does not recognise its responsibility in the matter. I am aware it has already given evidence of its deep concern for the industrial progress of India by the creation of a special department for the regulation of commerce and industry. That department has now been in existence for some years, but the results have not been quite commensurate with the high expectations of the public. Possibly the time is too brief; possibly the department has had its attention too much engrossed by large schemes to care much for small industries which must be introduced far and wide to effect a real improvement in the condition of the people. But the department is now in charge of an officer fitted alike by his experience, versatility and resourcefulness to give a healthy direction to its operations. It is needless to remind the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey that big concerns, owned and managed by Joint Stock Companies, with lakhs of rupees at their back mostly imported from foreign countries, the bulk of the profits which must go out of the country, will in the end only swell the ranks of operatives, aye prosperous, but operatives all the same. They will not improve the lot of the nation. Exploitation with foreign capital is, I know, an attractive idea, but, on analysis, will be found to be productive of only a modicum of good. For a real amelioration in the condition of Indians the industries must be in their hands, owned and worked by them. In any other contingency the national asset will be precious little. It may be argued it is open to Indians to come into the field and by their merit win the race. But that is hardly fair or practical. The competition is unequal and highly disadvantageous to Indians. For them industrial enterprise on European lines is a novel venture, the strangeness of which is calculated to repress enthusiasm and induce timidity. We lack expert knowledge, experience, guidance, facilities, and unlocked capital. Suitable markets for the sale of manufactures even are not known to us, and from the necessities of the position, we are hopelessly behind the European manufacturer in respect of facilities for international commercial operations. To cap all, the fiscal policy of this Government, dependent upon that of the United Kingdom, at times entails hardships and disadvantages which, being without helping much the English manufacturer, seriously handicaps the Indian manufacturer in his competition with manufacturers of other countries.

HIGH PRICES.

It was expected the subject of high prices would receive proper treatment at the hands of an economist of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's experience and reputation. My Lord, abnormal prices still rule in the market, causing acute distress to thousands of families. The position cannot surely be viewed with indifference by Government. A patriarchal Government especially has serious responsibilities in the matter. People have been taught to look up to it for almost every mundane advantage, and it will not do now to wait for the operation of economic laws for a restoration of the *status quo*. I believe, and I am supported by the opinions of a large number of people who ought to know, that the evil is, to a large extent at least, amenable to administrative treatment. But before the remedy can be applied the causes must be thoroughly sifted, and that is just an inquiry which can with advantage be undertaken only by Government. My Lord, much time has already been lost, and further delay will not only leave the people helpless in the face of a growing evil of incalculable potentialities for mischief, but will most effectively cause widespread discontent and, consequentially, unrest. The complex nature of the subject apparently accounts for the indecision of Government, whereas in my humble opinion, it should have impelled into energetic action. It is because the subject is complex that an inquiry by Government has become necessary. A simple fact does not require elaborate examination. The thing lies on the surface; the cause is obvious; the solution is plain; the way is clear. But not so in a matter dependent upon a complex variety of conditions, including international commercial operations. That must be the subject of Government inquiry, and the sooner it is undertaken the better for both Government and the people. An authoritative pronouncement on the causes and the solution of the difficulty will remove much of the popular misapprehensions, fix the limits of the responsibility of Government, and prepare the ground for the application of the proper remedy. It is therefore in the best interests as much of the Government as of the people that an inquiry by a Commission is demanded with such persistence. I fervently hope Government will now make up its mind and appoint, to ensure full and independent investigation and to secure popular confidence, a Joint Committee of Inquiry of officials and non-officials.

FINDING THE CAUSE.

My Lord, the rise in prices which causes so much distress throughout India would not have been so disconcerting an element in national to buy articles made in India, but it may be doubted if all that could be done in this respect has been done.

DEMAND FOR PROTECTION.

In the present infant stage of Indian manufactures a judicious protective "tariff is the "sine qua non" of progress. They must be protected against unrestricted foreign competition by some sort of prohibitive tariff. My Lord, the use of the handicap is not unknown in races, and why should it be impossible in a race upon the result of which depends the economic fate of a whole nation? The West has not attained to its present industrial development without State help of this kind. Monopoly and protection played an important part in that progress. India is in a more helpless condition to-day than the West ever was, and the need here for protection in the initial stages is "a fortiori" all the greater. We must have fair competition first and free competition afterwards. There are industries again which by reason of the exceptional difficulties and the uncertainties of profits at the inception may require a greater sponsorial attention, and should be supported with bounties. Here, as in the case of technical, industrial and commercial education, the cost, however large, will only be an investment, yielding an ample return in national prosperity and contentment and the eradication from the land of famine, sedition, and anarchy. Reduction in railway freight, My Lord, is another prime necessity for healthy economic progress. The existing scales of freights are a fruitful source of annoyance and trouble. They hamper trade and place artificial difficulties in the way of inland traders in their competition with consignors from foreign countries whose merchandise is brought here over-seas at a considerably lesser cost. Bulletins issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry, containing elaborate information about industries, machinery, and markets should be very helpful to progress. The disinclination of the Indian capitalist to invest in sound and profitable concerns is to a large extent due to want of precise and reliable information about their financial prospects, the amount of capital necessary, the machinery to be used, and the firms which supply it. This information the Department of Commerce and Industry ought to supply from time to time and circulate freely among the people.

Government will also be pleased to note the

EDUCATIVE INFLUENCE OF EXHIBITIONS

and much can be done in that line by proper encouragement to organisers. The phenomenal success of the exhibition recently held at Nagpur—principally due to the indefatigable energy and the whole-hearted support of the Hon'ble Mr. Craddock—should be a fillip to local leaders and heads of Provincial Governments. Every effort should further be made, every inducement offered for the remunerative employment of Indian capital. I do not believe in the hoarded wealth of India. That is a myth. But there is some capital in the hands of big men which might with profit be employed to support industrial concerns, and the objective of official action should be to set free this locked up capital. A hint from Government will go a great way to give a healthy direction to investment. I do not know what official encouragement will not do in India. The people are hardly responsive to any other stimulus.

My Lord, notwithstanding its admitted utility, necessity, and commercial success, Irrigation, it pains me to point out, has not received up to now a liberal treatment at the hands of Government. Even the modest recommendations of the Irrigation Commission have not been worked up to; the annual allotments have fallen short of the average, with the net result of a total shortage of 228 lakhs of rupees on four years' working. And when Government is moved for an additional grant sufficient to cover the accumulated arrears, the prayer is refused on the score of impracticability. "The money could not be spent"! That may be satisfactory reason from the official point of view but is singularly unconvincing in view of the extra lavish expenditure sanctioned for the Army and Public Works of at least doubtful utility and urgency. The issues are simple enough: Is the outlay recommended by the Irrigation Commission going to be undertaken, and if so, when is the shortage of past years going to be made up? The decision on the first issues is, happily, no longer a matter of conjecture or debate. The affirmative resolution of Government settles it once for all. The second issue only awaits decision. And in this connection it will be well to bear in mind that arrears are as troublesome an element in Government finance as in private finance, and have a tendency to elude settlement. It is always an unwise policy to allow them to creep into the accounts, and the danger is aggravated where, as in the case of this Government, expenses have a normal tendency to swallow up the income, be this ever so large. Government is almost always more or less troubled for ways and means; its financial difficulties are perennial; hundred things crop up to checkmate its operations. Is it prudent to allow arrears to accumulate in such circumstances? If Government experiences such difficulty in settling a small arrear of 228 l

to December last our total Railway Debt, according to the statement made by Mr. Buchanan in Parliament, stood at £176,660,000 out of a total of £246,900,000. But the figures need not appeal any one. That is all, in the official language, productive debt Government makes profit out of the business. That was the observation made by His Honour Sir Edward Baker in the course of the Budget Debate of 1907, on Mr. Chitnavis's sound suggestion for working the railways by private companies:—'Our railways do not now impose any burden whatever on Indian revenues, but on the contrary, afford considerable relief to the taxpayer. Why it should be suggester on financial grounds that we should hand them over to private enterprise I am unable to understand.'

It would almost seem as if fifty years' of Crown rule had failed to divest the Government of the commercial character impressed upon it by the East India Company. My Lord, there are many enterprises which are calculated to prove commercially successful. An extension of the principle underlying the present solicitude for railways would justify Government in undertaking some of these as likely to afford relief to the taxpayer. But would it be contended Government ought to? Besides, what is after all the net gain to Government? It is in prosperous years, as pointed out on that occasion by Mr. Chitnavis, about one per cent. upon the Capital charge! It was much more according to the Finance Minister. The contention was that the net surplus was 'the excess after deducting all charges for interest and annuities' and did not therefore provide a basis for calculation of profit. But in commercial calculations of net profit the interest charge upon capital has to be deducted, and more. The allowance for depreciation and renewal of block is pretty heavy; this is absent from the Government accounts. The net surplus can alone supply a correct basis of calculation of net profit. Applying this test, the railways must be taken to have worked during the year on a loss. Indeed the Hon'ble Finance Minister admits that in the Budget. The receipts have fallen off by 3½ crores of rupees, while the working expenses have increased by two crores, i.e. a total loss of 5½ crores of rupees in one year, a sufficiently alarming aspect of railway finance that might well call for a halt in further extension.

ARE RAILWAYS NEEDED?

But be the railways ever so successful from a commercial point of view, what is the urgent necessity, what the hurry for a vigorous railway programme? At the end of October last the total mileage of open railways was 30,384. Is that length really so very small for ordinary purposes? One would rather think it was enough. But 'financiers, traders, and Chambers of Commerce' are clamant and their voice prevails. There is the Report of the Railway Commission recommending very strongly a much more energetic railway programme, the reorganisation of the Railway Department in India, and more liberal expenditure of capital on railways; and unlike the Report of the Irrigation Commission, it commands the ready assent of Government. Surely a vigorous railway programme is not wanted by the people. But supposing the need for expansion and better equipment of the Indian railways is urgent, it can be best met by private companies and syndicates rather than by Government. Government need not act the sponsor longer. If the railways are a financial success, there cannot be a dearth of capitalists to finance them. The time has admittedly come when the development of the system must be left to private companies. That is the view taken by Sir Henry Kimber, M.P., Chairman of the Board of the South Indian Railway, in his thoughtful article on 'The Future of Indian Railway Finance' in the 'Financial Review of Reviews' of December last. The Mackay Committee, too, recommended the tranference of some of the State railways to private companies on judicious terms. I fail to understand, My Lord, why Government, in spite of such weighty opinion, should cling to the old policy of godfathering railway enterprise in India, especially when it impedes development simultaneously with being a fruitful source of trouble to Indian finance. The suggested transference of execution and management will be decidedly conducive alike to economy and progress; the investment of capital will only be circumscribed by the limitations of the money market; and Government, as appellate authority, will have splendid opportunities of enforcing up-to-dateness and excellence in management.

IMPROVING EXISTING LINES.

Two other points demand serious consideration: The better equipment of existing lines for which 'three-fourths of four-fifths' of the capital to be borrowed in England is required ought to be done out of the revenue; and if in the past provision had been made annually and a portion of the revenue had been set apart for this purpose, as is done by all respectable companies, instead of utilising the whole revenue to swell the profits, much of the present embarrassment of Government could have been avoided. I hope, My Lord, this point will receive proper consideration in future accounts. The larger employment of Indian labour on the railways must have a wholesome influence on railway finance. Labour can hardly be said to be employed now with an eye to economy.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

My Lord, the complaint is not new that the country is ruinous to a degree. With the advancement of years, settlement of frontier difficulties, the prostration of Russia after the Russo-Japanese War and the promotion of international alliances, one should have expected the expenditure to go down rather than increase, but the fact is otherwise. The expenditure in the current year is £20,754,400 again £15,029,800 spent in 1899-1900. The increase has been over 33 per cent. in ten years! This large increase has been justified on grounds of efficiency and economy. The outlay, in this theory, is a fee wisely paid for the insurance of the Empire against danger, and will be found really economical in the long run. My Lord, without seeking to subject to profane criticism a policy the details and the merits of which must be especially within the knowledge of the inner circle, several points may be laid before Government for earnest consideration. The insurance is clearly abnormally expensive, the fee paid being fully 28½ per cent. of the annual revenue! Such a lavish expenditure is hardly consistent with sound finance. And yet the cost shown in the annual Budget does not represent the whole expenditure incurred. Much of the transport work is done by the Imperial Service Troops. This cost as also the cost of the Military Police and the strategic railways are not shown in the accounts. My Lord, efficiency is a thing singularly incapable of definition. Military authorities are by no means agreed about the utility and the urgency of the Army Reorganisation Scheme. It is difficult to prophesy what the future wordits will be. We have the high authority of Your Excellency for the conclusion that much of the expenditure of preceding periods was so much waste of money. Be that as it may, I have abundant faith in Lord Kitchener's wisdom and far-sightedness. It would be sheer ingratitude to either deny or minimise the brilliant services he has rendered to the Empire. But the Indian Army is much too large compared with the armies of other countries. Is such a large army maintained anywhere else on a peace footing? Sir Charles Dilke, the reverse of an idealist, recently condemned the strength of the army with convincing force:—

'Why was the Indian army kept up on an extravagant scale as compared with that which England could afford in this richer part of the world, and which was altogether out of proportion to that which she dared to ask the Crown Colonies to contribute? Why should there be a two to one different scale between Ceylon and India?'

THE ARMY CLAIM ON INDIA.

If it be the case that the Indian Army is intended to serve the purposes of an Imperial Reserve, common fairness would demand the payment of a substantial Imperial contribution towards its upkeep. But far from affording relief to the Indian taxpayer the Imperial Government has proceeded, in the vigorous words of Sir Charles Dilke, 'in the teeth of all the evidence that had previously been produced, against the protests of the Government of India, to increase a charge already indefensible, a charge which we were dare not put upon any other portion of the Empire, and appeared to be the deliberate creation, behind the back of Parliament, and without the knowledge of the people of India until it was done, of a new and fresh grievance which might easily have been avoided. My Lord, the whole of this Romer Committee business is indefensible. It is true where the receipts and disbursements are calculated in crores of rupees the additional charge of 45 lakhs might not strike one as particularly ruinous; but the unfairness, the injustice, and the breach of compact involved are too great and too palpable to reconcile public feeling to it. The Welby Commission, after protracted inquiry, laid down once for all definite principles for the adjustment of accounts between the Imperial Government and this Government. Was it open to the Secretary of State, or for the matter of that the Cabinet, to undo the work of the Commission, to resile from the position assigned to the Imperial Government by it, and to create fresh financial obligations for this country? The report of that Commission may have been before the Committee for aught we know. The questions are, was it duly considered? If any of its decisions was modified, on what grounds, with what justification, and under what authority was it done? If the matter is so plain so reasonable, so just, why such reluctance to publish the papers? It will be difficult to resist the inference that the papers, if published, would unfold a tale of melancholy injustice. If anything is in the public interest, the publication of the report manifestly is, and the suggestion it would not be is clearly unsound. The worst feature of the business is that once the Welby Commission Report is disregarded, India is relegated to its former position of utter helplessness against the exactions of the Imperial Government, and one might shudder to think what might yet be in store for us.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson has explained the differentiation in the treatment of Crown Colonies. Without for the moment disputing the soundness of the position, it may be open to the people to urge that an arrangement which proves so eminently satisfactory to those Colonies from a financial point of view ought to be extended to India in supersession of the present arrangement which leaves her so hopelessly dependent upon the will and power of the Imperial Government.

THE REFORMS.

My Lord, all praise is due to Government for the generous Scheme of Reform, the 'magnum opus' of British statesmanship. The Despatch of the Secretary of State of 27th November last was like a gospel of peace to disturbed India, and had at once the effect of soothing the public mind, of inspiring hope for the future, of restoring trust in British statesmanship, British justice, and British sympathy with popular aspirations, of removing discontent, and of rallying round Government the great Indian Constitutional Party, who have ever been its strongest supporters and powerful interpreters to the masses of its benevolent intentions. My Lord, much has been heard of late of this discontent; it has been requisitioned in controversy in justification of their respective views by diametrically opposite schools of political thinkers, from the most uncompromising repressionist to the most liberal and sympathetic statesman. It would be affectation to deny there is, or to be more precise there] was, discontent in the land. But discontent among Indians—the mildest, the simplest, the most loyal and law-abiding, the most easily satisfied people in the world—affords food for reflection to the far-sighted statesman. It proves the existence of legitimate grievances, at any rate of unsatisfied desires and aspirations. But British statesmanship has proved equal to the occasion. Government has now dealt a death-blow to anarchism, not by repression, but by liberal political concessions; it must in course of time die of inanition. The publication of the Reform Scheme for the first time during the last three years gave incontrovertible proof of the continuance of that solicitude for the goodwill and the advancement of the people which has ever been associated with British Rule in India. Naturally despair was dispelled, confidence was restored, the national heart leaped with joy at the sight of the glorious dawn, of a new and brilliant future. Hence the unprecedented jubilation. The voice of discontent is stilled, rancour is drowned in joy. It would be a pity, My Lord, if anything superfluous to check this outburst of national joy. But nothing is better calculated to produce this unhappy result than the action since taken by British statesmen. The introduction of the principle of class representation on the basis of the fancied importance of Mahomeans has at once taken away the chief merit of the Scheme, and given umbrage to the great non-Moslem communities of India. My Lord, I am not a Hindu; I am under no personal obligations to the Hindus, and I do not hold his brief; I bear no animosity to the Mahomedan. My remarks are grounded only upon my conceptions of the

POLITICAL NECESSITIES

of the situation. And I shall be wanting in duty if I do not say that I fail to see the justice and the wisdom of Lord Morley's concessions to Mahomedan demands. Religion is widely apart from politics, and once the religious element is eliminated from the discussion, I do not understand how Hindu interests are opposed to Mahomedan interests in politics. I shall be glad to know what their so-called Mahomedan interests are. I cannot conceive them. It is a mistake to suppose that the bulk of the Indian Mahomedans are separated from their Hindu congeners by ony sharp cleavage of race and tradition. In their present backward state they cannot have better representatives than Hindus. Where there are deserving Mahomedans they have as good a chance as Hindus. In Municipalities, Local Boards, District Boards and the Legislative Councils, Hindus and Mahomedans have so far worked hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder in cordial co-operation; there has never been any complaint on the score of ineffective representation, and never any demand for seperate election. Even now Mahomedan opinion is by no means unanimous on the point. Why then should this wholly novel and invidious principle of election be introduced into the Reform Scheme, in supersession of a method which has so far produced excellent results, and in disregard of the fact that ample provision was made in the Scheme for the adequate representation of minorities? And what would be the result? Separate representation in all stages must be productive of considerable heart-burning among the different communities who constitute the Indian people, will interfere with administrative efficiency, and will in all probability be the greatest of evils, will accentuate and perpetuate racial differences and prevent for all time to come the formation of one united Indian Nation; in other words, will produce results the opposite of what has been the objective of British Indian statesmanship so long.

"My Lord, the question of comparative importance raises important issues and can only be the source of perennial quarrel among the different communities of India. There are communities—the Sikhs, the Rajputs, the Mahrattas—who have each as great a record of past services and past greatness as any in India. The Parsis, about whom such flattering things were said in the House of Lords, and the progressive domiciled Anglo-Indian community are likewise important. Once this contentious and

INVIDIOUS METHOD OF REPRESENTATION

is accepted, how are the conflicting claims of these various communities going to be settled? If Mahomedans are granted separate representation, with what justice, with what fairness can the privilege be denied to the other great communities? And where is all this to end in a country like India peopled as it is by a congeries of innumerable sects and races? And is this method practicable? Really this is a step well calculated to damp the popular enthusiasm for the Reform Scheme. Add to this elimination of statutory provision for the creation of Provincial Executive Councils with the resultant prevention of the popularisation of Provincial Administration and I should not be surprised if the popular feeling oscillated back to the point from which it turned to greet with such genuine enthusiasm the Reform Scheme. That would be a disaster. My Lord, the action of the House of Lords is viewed by the people with keen and bitter disappointment, and some of the reasons advanced by noble lords opposing the measure have caused them great distress. My Lord, the people have just cause to resent their wholesale condemnation on the grounds of unfitness and incapability of impartial and dispassionate criticism in spite of their proved capacity and impartiality in difficult and delicate spheres of action. But they have one consolation: They feel they have in Your Excellency a champion of their cause, who will do all in his power to ensure them a bright future. I hope, too, the Provincial Governments will rise equal to the occasion, and by the weight of their favourable opinion facilitate the reinsertion of the deleted clause in the India Councils Bill. The people attach great importance to it, and nothing will satisfy them except its reinsertion. Mahomedan opinion coincides with Hindu opinion in the demand; the voice of the nation is unanimous. What is the danger, My Lord, in having a clause of that kind? It seeks only to vest a certain discretion in this Government which is absolutely necessary in view of the engrossing work of Parliament and its want of leisure to deal with Indian matters with that promptitude which their importance demands. Government may be trusted to use the discretion with care and proper consideration of local conditions and in consultation with the Local Government concerned. Why then the meaningless opposition to

A WHOLESOME PROVISION?

The Decentralisation Commission also recommends the reform. My Lord, from the generous spirit in which the Reform Scheme has been conceived and the expression of official conviction that we 'shall never again have the combination of a Viceroy and a Secretary of State who are more thoroughly in earnest in their desire to improve Indian Government, and do full justice to all bodies of the Indian population,' one would expect that, with a view to ensure the pursuit in future of the same liberal policy, all the comprehensive reforms should be placed on a firm statutory basis. The policy, My Lord, of leaving important details of administrative reform to be settled by Regulations is of doubtful wisdom. Regulations, however high the source, have not the authority, the force, and the permanence of a Parliamentary enactment, and are liable to be rescinded at Executive will. So long as the happy combination continues there need be no fear; but when we have an unsympathetic Executive—by no means an unlikely contingency—the rights and the privileges secured by Regulations may be considerably whittled down for no fault of the people. My Lord, not long ago even Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858, stamped as it is with Royal imprimatur and invested with the authority of age, was sought to be explained away in this very Council. What is the guarantee than that mere Regulations will command greater respect in future? It will be a wise policy to have all the important concessions so generously proposed to be granted to Indians by the Reform Scheme well and truly laid upon a solid bedrock of legal provision. My Lord, in any general scheme of reform provision ought to be made for, what is technically known as, the Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions and the appointment of trained lawyers as District and Divisional Judges. My Lord, after the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson's clear pronouncement on the subject in this Council on 27th March, 1908, the public expectation ran high, and it looked as if Government had finally made up its mind to introduce the much-needed reform of the separation of the functions. The Hon'ble Member's reply to my question on 5th February last, however, has disappointed hopes. Will it be long ere such much needed reform if only with a view to conciliate public opinion? May we hope to have the chance of associating this reform with Your Excellency's honoured name? The wisdom of the other reform will doubtless suggest itself to Your Excellency. It is everyway desirable that the administration of justice in the interior should be in the hands and under the control of trained lawyers. The popularity of Government largely depends upon the administration of justice and too much care cannot be taken to place it above suspicion and to ensure for it popular confidence.

"My Lord, the Government reply to my question about the creation of a Legislative Council for the Provinces I have the honour to represent in this Council is disappointing to a degree. The abandonment of the scheme of Advisory Councils leaves the only alternative of a local Legislative Council for the 'assistance and support of

PUBLIC EXPRESSION OF VIEWS

on public affairs' which the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner desires to have. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, in his admirable Note on the Government of India's Reform Proposals, further admitted that a local Legislative Council was demanded by 'advanced public opinion.' Why then should the proposal not find favour with Government? The measure cannot surely be productive of harm. Your Excellency will pardon the freedom of their representative if he takes the liberty to point out that the people of the Central Provinces and Berar have been left in the cold shade of neglect in the Reform Scheme. In the bountiful shower of gifts they only have been overlooked. Even the right of election enjoyed by the other Provinces has been denied to them. When all Indians elect their representatives to the Legislative Councils they alone must remain satisfied with nomination. Surely the Central Provinces and Berar have sufficient enlightenment and public spirit to deserve this right? May not they then expect the concession? The bigger Municipalities and District Councils, at any rate, can be expected to soundly exercise the right. My Lord, the first step in the Reform programme has already been taken by the appointment of an Indian to the Executive Council of the Government of India. We hail with pride and joy this announcement, and I take this opportunity of expressing the country's gratitude to Your Excellency on this appointment. I congratulate the Government of India on the excellence of its choice, and I also offer the nation's greetings to the recipien of the honour for the noble sacrifice he has made to serve his country.

All told, my Lord, the year has been one of steady progress. Trouble and tribulation, anarchy and repression, punitive police and drastic legislation, secret plottings and deportations have darkened the sky; the ship has tossed and lurched in the storm; but the captain has been vigilant all through; the port is at last within sight. And when the history of the past three years comes to be written, Your Excellency will occupy the foremost place in it as a statesman who, with a heritage of trouble and difficulty that might well daunt lesser spirits, with vision unclouded by passion or prejudice, with rare courage, through good report and evil report, has worked unwearedly for the good of the millions placed in his charge, and by wise and timely concessions has consolidated the foundations of the Empire and fixed it firm on the affections of a grateful nation.

MR. MACLEOD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Macleod congratulated the Finance Minister's courage in basing the estimates for the coming year on existing sources of revenue, without increasing taxation, and said the Financial Statement should inspire confidence. The Chambers of Commerce would note with satisfaction that Government were intent on building up the stock of gold. He then proceeded to touch on railway development, and alluded to the complaints of the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, that they do not now know whom to consult for expert information and advice, and that Bombay had not received all the consideration in railway matters which her position entitled her to. He hoped the works destined to relieve the chronic famine in the Deccan would be pushed on and he regretted that Government did not see its way to initiate legislation on the subject of registration of partnerships. The question should be thrashed out by a Committee of enquiry.

NAWAB SAIYID MAHAMAD'S SPEECH.

Nawab Saiyid Mahamad rejoiced that the Budget showed signs of sound finance in favour of retrenchment of expenditure, and agreed with the Finance Minister that it would be imprudent to speculate on too rapid a recovery in revenue. He then dealt with the enormous increase in administrative charges of late years and the unnecessary bulk of Secretariat establishments, and urged a reduction as far as possible. He pleaded for a more active programme of sanitation, for an early investigation into the question of the high cost of food-stuffs and asked that local Governments may be requested to report on the management of Mahomedan Charitable and religious endowments, and heartily thanked Government for the measures of reform.

RAJA SIR ALI MAHOMED KHAN'S SPEECH.

Raja Sir Ali Mahomed Khan congratulated the Finance Member upon the courageous manner in which he had met the situation, as well as on the wisdom of the course of not resorting to increased taxation. He also suggested some reduction in Military expenditure, especially in connection with the cost of chaplains and extra pay for soldiers, and urged a more liberal treatment of the United Provinces; also measures to prevent railway accidents and action to secure the better treatment of Indians in the Transvaal, and expressed his appreciation of the Council reforms, of the attitude taken by the Government of India in this matter and of the selection of Mr. Sinha to the Viceroy's Council.

MR ANDREWS' SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Andrews hoped that the Finance Member might see his way to holding out hopes to Madras similar to those he had held out to Bengal, of relief in respect of grain compensation on the return of favourable times. He pressed for early orders on the scheme for the revision of and redistribution of district and divisional charges. He pointed out the difficulties which at present hindered the construction of railways by District Boards owing to the restrictions imposed by the Secretary of State, and suggested that the Secretary of State be moved to modify his ruling to permit of some small definite loan, say up to 15 lakhs annually from the Provincial loan account, for the construction of railways by Local Boards, without including them in the Imperial programme. He also pressed for an early settlement of terms between District Boards and the South Indian Railway.

MR. MAUNG BAH TOO.

Mr. Maung Bah Too urged that Burma did not receive a sufficient share of her revenue for expenditure on her needs.

NAWAB OF DACCA'S SPEECH.

The Nawab of Dacca, in the course of his speech, expressed satisfaction at the recent speeches at the Madras Congress and regretted that a whole day had not been allotted for the discussion of the Council Reforms, and proceeded to express profound regret at the elimination from the Council Reform scheme of Provincial Advisory Councils. Alluding to Lord Macdonnell's remark, that the partition of Bengal was the greatest blunder since the days of Clive, he said he always thought that this expression could not be taken seriously. The revival of the partition, the release of political prisoners and deportees would prove a disastrous political blunder, and he alluded to the growth in prosperity of the new Province since it had been started. He deprecated the numerous Commissions which had cost 25 lakhs in nine years, and remarked that the reform schemes had been evolved without any such Commission. He spoke strongly to show the public necessity of devising a measure for the registration of partnerships and for legislation to check the formation of bogus companies. Finally he discoursed on the subject of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions and said that in Mysore, where the experiment has been tried for years, it had proved unsuccessful.

MR. APCAR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Apcar deplored the reduction of the Railway grant, but was glad that no action had been taken to raise the rates. He rejoiced at the re-organisation of the Railway Board, which, he felt, he was justified in saying, had begun to gain the confidence of the commercial community. The decision to bridge the Ganges at the Sara Ghat was most satisfactory. Mercantile opinion, he said, was strongly opposed to the Bengal and North-Western Railway managing the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and vigorously urged its working by the State. He condemned the frequent change of Railway Managers and suggested that a body of Railway Commissioners, on the model of the Port Trust, should be formed, to consult with the Railway Board on the needs of the Province. He then proceeded to deal with the management of the gold standard reserve, and said that the changes of policy had given rise to misgivings in the minds of the commercial public. Having traced the late policy of Government, he said; "Experience has given added importance to the proposal. A further enquiry into the currency question in all its aspects should be held. A case, we think, has been made out for such an enquiry, and when held, the public should have an opportunity of expressing their views on the whole question. He said that the orders of the Secretary of State on the Committee appointed to consider the purchase of stores were welcomed by manufacturers. He hoped that legislation would be introduced in connection with the Life Assurance Companies, and asked what progress had been made with the Calcutta Improvement scheme.

MR GOKHALE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gokhale made a long and interesting speech, in which he argued that the progressive reductions made in taxation, in past years of plenty, had no more than balanced the unearned increment in the Government income due to the artificial raising of the gold value of the rupee. He dwelt upon the increase which has taken place in all the branches of Government expenditure, and said, that, if the Finance Member succeeded in his proposal to enforce a policy of retrenchment, the present deficit would prove a blessing in disguise. Mr. Gokhale advocated the investigation by a competent body of men of the rise in prices and criticised the military expenditure. He urged that railway enterprises, being remunerative, should be confined to what could be done out of loans raised for the purpose; surpluses in years of plenty being thus made available for such objects as education and sanitation. Mr. Gokhale also urged the release of the deportees, the restoration of Clause 3 in the India Councils Bill, the introduction of undenominational general elections, with special supplementary elections for minorities, in place of the proposed denominational system, which he considered would be adverse to unity in the country. Mr. Gokhale also made a personal statement repudiating the allegation that there had been anything surreptitious, or private, in his proposals to the Secretary of State in connection with the Reform Scheme, and wound up with a peroration of extraordinary eloquence in praise of the services rendered to India by Lord Minto and Lord Morley.

MR. HARVEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Harvey, in the course of his speech, declared Government's intention to revive the Indian Companies Act on the lines of the Home measure, and that it had been decided to make provision whereby industrial undertakings would be permitted to pay interest out of capital during the early stages of their existence. A second amendment would be the power to enable Joint Stock Companies, in certain cases, to re-issue and keep alive debentures. The Merchant Shipping Law would be amended so that both British and Foreign vessels would be placed in a position of equality in the matter of obtaining Certificates of Survey, and Foreign ships in Indian ports would now be obliged to conform with the Indian deck and load line regulations, like British vessels. With regard to the Patents Law a bill had been drafted and circulated to local Governments and he hoped for legislation next season.

Alluding to the Factories Commission, he said that local opinion has been considered and a Bill has been prepared and was being submitted to Lord Morley. He was unable to explain the provisions of the measure, but hoped a full period would be allowed for criticisms, before legislation was undertaken.

Replying to criticisms by Mr. Dadabhoy, he said that Sir John Hewett had fully explained the attitude of the Commerce Department three years ago. He maintained that much was being done for technical industrial education. "But, he added," "we are passing through a period of depression aggravated by unrest. Capital is shy and enterprise necessarily temporarily restricted."

Dealing with the Telegraph Department, he hoped the recent re-organisation would produce beneficial results. Useful reforms had been accomplished, remarkable acceleration of messages resulted and Government was much indebted to Mr. Newlands for his untiring energy.

Alluding to railways, he was glad to notice the absence of general complaints regarding the shortage of wagons, and replying to criticisms regarding expenditure on his lines, he said the Railway Board was being pressed in all directions to construct lines and their great difficulty was to decide which line should have the preference. He had every reason to believe that the set-back was of a temporary nature. The available funds would be largely devoted to improving existing lines, and, while declining to deal with the question of Company and State ownership, he said: "We hope to attract more outside capital by giving companies a greater direct interest in the lines they manage for us, and by offering more remunerative terms for the construction of Branch lines. The site for the Sara bridge had been selected and work had commenced and the question of the Bengal North-Western Railway, working the Eastern Bengal State Railway, had been referred to the local Governments and Chambers of Commerce. Regarding the Stores Committee's report, he said, this would not be published. He would, however, say under its rules offices of the consuming departments had not been able to give full effect to the policy of Government and indents for £400,000 had been sent Home for goods obtainable in India and the engineering trades had received more support from local bodies than from Government. On the whole, Indian articles compared favourably with Home productions, and the scheme was now being worked for the inspection of such articles, and it was Government's settled policy to encourage local purchases, and officers would be expected to give effect to orders which would shortly issue.

MR. MILLER'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Miller reviewed the operations connected with the recent famine in the United Provinces and gave particulars of the present position in Western and Eastern Bengal, the United Provinces and Mysore, where the distress continues. He also sketched the progress made in connection with the Co-operative Bank movement, and gave figures and facts relating to Irrigation, showing that progress was being made as rapidly as was practicable, and that many schemes, bigger even than those contemplated by the Irrigation Commission were under consideration.

Mr. Miller also replied to Mr. Dadabhoy's criticisms on the subject of irrigation, pointing out that India is far ahead of any other country in the matter of irrigation, and that the rate of progress was never so rapid as it is to-day. "The allegations to the contrary," Mr. Miller added, "are as a rule passed over by the Engineer in silence; but when they are countenanced by a member of Your Excellency's Council, they must cause astonishment and if unchallenged by Government they would give undeserved pain to a body of men who have achieved far more for the development of the irrigation resources of the country than has ever been attempted in any other part of the world."

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON'S SPEECH.

Sir Harvey Adamson said that the increase of five lakhs which had been made in a sum allotted for education was small, but it was satisfactory that, at a time of financial stress, it had been found possible to give even a small increase. There was no subject in which there was more room for liberal expenditure. He went on to refer to the progress which had been made in connection with Education during the past year, and pointed out that never had there been a desire for a school, or a college, which fulfilled a useful object. The aim had been to assist those in charge and to raise the institutions to a higher level. In respect of both colleges and schools, there was a wide field for private munificence and he hoped that the earnest appeal which Dr. Mukerjee had made to his countrymen in his speech at the Convocation of the Calcutta University would meet with a liberal response.

THE BENGAL POLICE.

He went on to refer to the sum of 141½ lakhs, which was the actual amount of the subventions, which had been given to the local Government (including the sum given in the Budget for 1909-10), for carrying out the reforms resulting from the recommendations of the Police Commission. He went on to discuss the allocation of the grants, and showed that considerable improvements had already been made, though time was required for police officers to be trained and to gain the necessary experience. The success of the police, however, depended even more on the assistance given by the people themselves, than on the detective abilities of the police officer. The iniquities of the police was a favourite theme. It would be profitable sometimes to dwell on the difficulties they have to encounter, owing to the absence of that civic spirit which in other countries induced the people to co-operate with the police in bringing offenders to justice. The murder of Inspector Nunde Lal Banerjee, in the streets of Calcutta, was witnessed by many people, yet when the police arrived on the spot a few minutes later the street was deserted, every door was shut and no one would admit that he had any knowledge of the occurrence. Compare this with the assistance which the London police received from the people in the pursuit of the perpetrators of the recent Tottenham outrage. This was the spirit that they would like to see in India, and that newspapers and influential men should advocate. After all, the police officer came from the same class as the members of the learned professions and the public services, and his desire must be to work honestly and bring the guilty to justice. If the people would trust him and co-operate with him, volunteering information when they had it, and not shielding the offenders, the antagonism between police and people must disappear.

CLASS REPRESENTATION.

Sir Harvey Adamson then went on to discuss the criticisms of the Reform Scheme and referred in particular to the allegation that the introduction of the principle of class representation had taken away the chief merit of the Reform scheme and given umbrage to the great non-Moslem communities of India. Now let them look at the facts and see exactly what had been proposed. Excluding special Mahomedan representation, the electorates proposed for the Provincial Councils were the Universities, Corporations of Presidency towns, District Municipalities, Landholders, Chambers of Commerce, Indian Commerce, Millowners' and Trades' Associations and the Planting community. The electorates proposed for the Imperial Council were the non-official members of the Provincial Councils, Landholders, Chambers of Commerce and Indian Commerce. In addition provision was made for representing small minorities occasionally by nomination. In the electorates enumerated, there was no class or religious representation. All classes and creeds were on an equal footing. But, if they rested here, injustice would be done. There were two classes in India which stood out in great prominence over all others, the Hindu majority and the large and important Mahomedan minority. Say what they pleased, as to the desirability of bringing the great Hindu community and the great Mahomedan community into closer union, existing facts must be faced, and it was undoubtedly the case that, at present, Hindus and Mahomedans differed, not only in religion, but in almost everything else to such an extent, that it would be nearer the truth to say that they were in political antagonism, than to say that they were in political harmony. The general electorates were open to Hindu and Mahomedan alike, but what would happen if they left it at this, without making any special provision for securing an adequate representation for the Mahomedan minority. The result would be, as the past history for elections for District Boards and Municipalities had clearly shown, that the Mahomedan vote would be swamped by the Hindu vote and that Mahomedans would not obtain a representation proportionate to their numbers and political importance. It was therefore necessary, as conditions stood at present, to provide some means by which Mahomedans might obtain such a number of additional seats as would bring their representation into due proportion. There were two ways of securing this, either by nominating Mahomedans over and above those which they obtain in the General Election, or by allowing the Mahomedan community itself to elect members for these seats. One way or the other must be adopted in order to meet existing conditions. The time might yet arrive when the Mahomedan community would have become sufficiently organised to secure for themselves a due proportion of representation at the General Election but that time had not yet come. If it ever did come, it would then be both unnecessary and unjust to give them further facilities for representation. Meanwhile, they proposed to frame the regulations so as to meet the existing condition, which was that Mahomedans could not obtain due representation unless they were given something over and above what they might secure at the General Election. And if this condition changed, then it would be a simple matter to revise the regulations so as to meet the change. So far as he was aware, no exception had ever been taken to the principle, that nomination might be added to election so as to secure representation for minorities. Nay more, it had been universally admitted, that in the case of the Mahomedans, nomination might properly be applied to save than from being disproportionately out-numbered in the Councils. The reservation of extra seats for Mahomedans was exactly the same principle, and whether these seats were filled by nomination from outside, or by election from within, was a matter which it seemed to him could be of no concern to any but Mahomedans themselves.

ELIMINATION OF CLAUSE 3.

As regards the elimination by the House of Lords of the provision for the creation of Provincial Executive Councils, he admitted that, for his part, he should like to see it replaced on the ground that the increasing burden of personal responsibility thrown on some of the Lieutenant-Governors was becoming heavier than could be borne. The quickening of the political spirit in India during the past four years had largely increased the personal volume of work on the Heads of Provinces, and work would be still further vastly increased, when the Reforms came into operation. Therefore, he thought that the present opportunity of Parliamentary legislation should be taken, to assume the power of creating Executive Councils for the Provinces, a power which should not be exercised for all the provinces straight away, but should be in reserve to be applied in case of any particular province, only when necessity had been clearly demonstrated.

SIR EDWARD BAKER'S SPEECH.

Sir Edward Baker, having acknowledged the courage and skill with which the Finance Minister had dealt with the difficult situation, said:—"The Finance Minister points out that it is principally due to the signal failure on the part of railways to earn the net returns which were anticipated. In so far as that failure is due to a shrinkage of the gross earnings, it is likely to be of merely temporary duration and need cause little apprehension; but so far as I can understand the great slump in the net earnings is due, not nearly so much to a reduction in the gross traffic receipts as to an enormous increase in what are called working expenses. The loss under the first head is stated by the Railway Board to be £876,000, whereas the increase of working expenses is shown in the account to be £1,410,000. That however, is not nearly all. If the gross traffic receipts have fallen off by nearly £900, the cost of moving the reduced traffic should naturally have fallen off by, let us say, £40,000. It follows that the excess, which has to be explained, is considerable in excess of a million and three-quarters. I am constrained to say that the explanation presented in this memorandum of the Railway Board seems singularly inadequate. Something is doubtless due to the cost of coal, though we are not told what it amounts to. Grain compensation is said to be 23½ lakhs or £157,000, i.e., less than 1/10th of the total excess. Floods on the North-Western Railway are called into account for some unspecified part of the remainder; but I seem to remember hearing of similar floods for several years before on that line. A great deal is attributed to repairs and renewals and we are told that commitments had been entered into which could not be stopped. I will not stop to consider the question whether any railway administration is at liberty to enter into commitments of this kind, which cannot be modified, or contracted, if the ensuing year is one of deficit; but I do affirm, without hesitation, that any administration which contemplates doing so is bound, by all the "cannots" of finance and common sense, to provide for the corresponding expenditure in its estimates; and in the present instance we have to face the plain fact, that the working expenses, in spite of a heavy reduction in the traffic carried, have exceeded the estimate by not much less than a million and a half. My hon'ble friend, in balancing his Budget for the ensuing year, has taken credit for an increase in net railway receipts of 2 1-2 millions sterling. So far as gross earnings go, his estimate may very fairly be justified; but I will venture to offer a word of warning in regard to net receipts. Recent experience indicates how mournfully these estimates are liable to be falsified, and, unless railway administrations can be made to understand that in matters of expenditure they must work within their budget allotments, like all other great spending departments, and that no excess can be permitted, except for the purpose of carrying an extensive volume of additional traffic, I fear that great trouble lies ahead. In making these remarks I need scarcely say, that I have no desire whatsoever to embarrass the Finance Minister. On the contrary, my sole object is, so far as lies in my power, to strengthen his hands in dealing with the danger which had already arisen above the horizon in my own time, and which has since become threatening and acute." Sir Edward then proceeded to criticise Mr. Apcar's remarks on the subject of exchange and finally pointed out the urgent necessity which had arisen for a revision of the present provincial settlement of Bengal. He pointed out that for the four years ending 1909-10, 33 lakhs would be spent on account of grain compensations and 19 lakhs for famine reliefs. Large sums were now being spent on police, law and jails, in connection with the special measure for the repression of crime and the maintenance of order, for which no provision had been made. The provincial cash balance stood at zero, internal administration was being terribly crippled and no new works could be started. Regarding the Ranchi College and the extension of the Presidency College scheme for commercial and technical education were all postponed for want of funds. Regarding the present Small-pox Hospital, it was a disgrace to the city and most of the Jails unsuited for prisoners with whom we have now to do at every turn. He said. "I have to refuse most reasonable requests and reject generous offers of private contributions, because I am unable to meet the Government share of the outlay. The position is becoming impossible. It cannot fail to produce a general feeling of apathy and discontent, which must greatly increase the difficulty of our task in dealing with the public, and in the course of the year, if there should be signs of an improvement in the financial situation, I should submit proposals for a revision of the provincial settlement on juster and more liberal lines, and I earnestly hope that they will receive the sympathetic consideration of Your Excellency's Government and of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, and that Bengal may be allowed the first call upon whatever funds may be available in the Imperial exchequer.

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH.

Lord Kitchener made a statement of extraordinary importance and interest, which was listened to with the deepest attention. He began with a brief review of the present position and said:—"I in the previous year the revenues of this country have been in such a prosperous condition that it was wise to place out of our abundance a certain amount to reserve by improving our military security. But, just as strongly as I hope that to have been a wise policy, so I consider that under the present strained circumstances military expenditure should be kept as low as possible, whilst duly providing for the maintenance of the present state of efficiency in the army." He then went on to review his administration of the army of India during the six and-a-half years he has been in charge of it. This review was necessarily long and in the following abstract only the more important portions are included. He said: "As Your Excellency is aware and I am sure, my Hon'ble colleagues will believe, my sole aim throughout my tenure of appointment as Commander-in-Chief has been to place the administration of the army in India on a sound business footing.

"A modern army is not as is sometimes erroneously supposed a costly toy maintained for purposes of ceremonial and display, nor on the other hand is it an instrument of aggression to be used for national or individual aggrandisement. It is simply an insurance against disaster and expenditure incurred on it is strictly comparable with private expenditure on similar precautionary measures. The first business condition necessary to justify our military expenditure is that the army maintained should be in a thoroughly efficient state, and therefore able at all times of need to carry out whatever may be expected from its numerical strength. Expenditure of money on an in

btain results satisfactory to both, was clearly ed to all business principles. It is not a r of surprise that the Finance Depart- failed to secure possible economies. t the military authorities were hampered in struggles for efficiently. Two main factors brought about an alteration, and I hope a anent alteration, in this respect. On the one the fixing, for a term of years, of an annual imum beyond which special military expen- e could not be incurred has thought the ers that economical administration is a military rall as a financial interest and has accustomed to scrutinise every demand for money with utmost care before it is put forward, lest by porting measures which are merely desirable, they ld jeopardise those which are essential. On the e hand the creation of a special branch of the nce Department to deal with military expendi- in close connection with the Army Department I think, given the financial authorities an ght, perhaps I may say

A SYMPATHETIC INSIGHT,

o the real requirements of the army which was rmerly lacking. "Your Excellency has placed some the ablest officers of the Finance Department in arge of the military finance branch. My thanks due to those officers for the ready and valuable sistance they have afforded not only to myself but to the heads of divisions and the Army Head- arters by pointing out at an early stage the true nancial results to be expected from particular propo- als and thus enabling such proposals to be examined ith fuller knowledge and to be dropped or reserved in the light of that knowledge. In this connection I should like to draw attention to an alteration in the form of the India Army Budget Estimates now made for the first time and which is the outward and visible sign of an under- lying principle to which I attach great importance. I am convinced that real economy in military ex- penditure must be the work of the officers of the army themselves. They, and they alone, are in a position to recognise unhesitatingly the sources of wasts, the expenditure which is not necessary to maintain efficiency and that which though conse crated by long usage can be terminated advantage- ously. But the enforcement of true economy is at best a thankless and disagreeable task. No man undertakes it willingly unless he knows that his efforts will be recognised and acknowledged. Given responsibility and the knowledge that praise or blame await on the manner in which that respon- sibility is upheld, I have no doubt whatever that the officers of the army will prove themselves cap- able of sound and economical administration. This year therefore the India Army Estimates have been compiled on a basis showing clearly all sums for the administration of which each General Officer commanding a division or independent brigade is responsible. At the same time a decentralisation of the Military Account Department has been carried out by means of which each Divisional General has been provided with a financial adviser. the scrutiny and the comparison of the results will now be easy, the responsibility will be clearly defined and I hope for the best results from this seemingly simple reform.

SOUND WORDS OF ADVICE.

In concluding these remarks, which are the last that I shall have the honour to address to this Council, I hope that I may be allowed to say a word about the system of army administration. A glance at the history of the army in India shows that though, in the long run good results have been attained in the past, they were only obtained by following very devious roads and therefore took much time to accomplish, while the methods em- ployed were far from economical and the policy was lacking in continuity. The system of dual advice to the Viceroy on all army matters, by two separate Members of His Excellency's Council, was he main cause of this. The personalities of these two high officials had no doubt a marked effect on the army policy at times The Commander-in- Chief was the most trusted adviser of the Viceroy while at others it was the Military Member of the Council that was listened to. No Viceroy, however, would be likely always to take the advice of the Member and discard that of the other. At times the advice of the less influential Member would naturally be accepted and thus a breach in continuity would probably be established leading to unexpected deviations and developments. Then again the Member whose advice had been rejected had always to put into execution his share of the accepted policy of which, of course, he disap- proved. I am sure that this was as a rule loyally carried out as far as possible but, I ask, can any independent high official give effect to another's policy of which he disapproves without introducing any of his personal convictions into it. I know not; India is the only country under the British Crown which maintains a large army and can carry out a continuous policy for its improvement. My advice to the Government of India is not to lose the system which you now possess or to change it back to the dual control which has been abandoned and abolished. Continuity of policy in army affairs is essential in order to attain economical efficiency If you duplicate your advisers you will reel through the mazes of military technicalities, leaning first on the shoulder of one and then on that of the other, and continuity will and must be lost. We have strengthened very considerably the staff which surrounds and supports the combined Army Member and Commander-in-Chief and you need have no fear that they and he will not lead you by straighter and cheaper paths to the possession of an efficient up-to-date army than was possible. Their responsibility is now complete and personal and cannot be avoided or passed on by specious arguments to others' shoulders. Many other reasons against the dual system exist but I will not now labour the subject or detain you further. But for the welfare of the army in India which I have commanded with so deep an interest, and whose future success I have so keenly at heart, I cannot help impressing upon you as strongly as I can my conviction that it is only by continuity in the military policy that the army can be maintained always able and ready to fulfil its grave responsibilities.

SIR FLEETWOOD WILSON'S SPEECH.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, before replying to the criticisms, asked permission to pay a tribute to the late Sir Edward Law, whose predominent feature of character was a passionate love for India and a desire to promote her welfare. He also bore testimony to the great value of the work done by Mr. Meston, whose ability was remarkable and to whom he owed a deep debt of a gratitude. He said the Budget criticisms had been lucid and forcible and he was deeply grateful for the sympathy and support accorded him in reducing expenditure. He went on to give particulars regarding the debiting of annuity payments against current earnings of the old guaranteed railways and explained that it was decided to purchase these lines by means of terminable annuities instead of by cash payments, for the good reason that under the terms of the contracts that method was more profitable to the Indian revenues. This having been done, the annual charges were necessarily de- bited to revenue. A sinking fund chargeable against revenue was a contradiction in terms, which would be indefensible regarding curtailment of amount of capital expenditure on state railways to fifteen crores. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson gave particulars of the sources from which the funds concerned were provided, and said that in view of the recent state of the market in England for Indian investments he confessed to a feeling of surprise not that the railway programme had been curtailed, but that they had been able to put it at so high a figure.

Regarding the increase of £300,000 in the Indian Military contribution he pointed the circumstances of the case and thought the only course now open was to accept the decision arrived at as final.

The next point dealt with was that of the meeting of the current deficit in Indian revenues by reducing cash balances by three millions and appropriation of three-quarters of a million from the proceeds of the temporary debt. Of this latter amount a part could be repaid by the quarter million of anticipated surplus in the coming year and the remainder would be wiped out, they trusted, in the following year.

Sir Fleetwood Wilson then went on to announce that it had been decided to make all currency notes universal up to and including the fifty-rupee note, adding that if the universal ten-rupee and fifty-rupee note proved a success and did not cast an unduly heavy burden in connection with the movement of specie a universal one-hundred rupee note would be inaugurated. Regarding fluctuations in valuation of securities held in currency reserve, the variation was not serious, and there would be no advantage in attempting periodical adjustments. Regarding provincial finance, they must all unite in the painful process of putting their coat according to their cloth, and they all trusted that better times would come for provincial revenues.

Regarding the rise in prices he could make no announcement yet, As custody would, he believed, be desirable, but the manner and agency for it were still under consideration of the Secretary of State.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

In closing the debate, His Excellency said :—My hon'ble colleague Sir G. Fleetwood Wil- son has assumed charge of his high office at a period of grave anxiety in the history of Indian finance at a moment requring the most careful consideration of the existing eco- nomic conditions, together with an unexagger- ated forecast of the probabilities and possibi- lities affecting the future revenues of India. I venture to congratulate him on the clearness with which he has explained the position which confronts us. Till some two years ago a continued prosperity and ever-increasing surpluses may perhaps have rendered us pardonably forgetful of the insecurity of our sources of revenue till the rude awaking of 1907 brought us face to face with those climatic conditions which from time immemorial have so often been the cause of cruel want and suffering. There was a failure of the monsoon, a failure conveying perhaps little meaning to the well-fed western world, but full of sad forbodings to the teeming population of the plains of India.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

We close the financial year 1907-1908 with but a small margin to our credit, and notwithstanding the fairly fa- vourable monsoon of 1908, we were called upon to meet serious demands on behalf of famine relief, whilst later in the year malarial fever, accompanied by a heavy mortality, went far to incapacitate the populations of Northern India for the agricultural work upon which their every day welfare depends. In addition to these troubles my hon'ble colleague has told us how a great depression in trade has weigh- ed not only upon India, but upon the world in general. Our railways consequently suffer- ed from an immense diminution in those imports and exports from the distribution of which they, to a great extent, derive their revenues. It is very disappointing to be told that for the first time since 1898-99 our rail- way system has been worked at a loss to the state, still more so to admit the necessity for reduction of 2 1-2 millions of expenditure on our railway programme upon which we believe the development and consequent prosperity and happiness of the people of this country largely depend. Yet recognising the policy which has hitherto directed the adminis- tration of our Indian railways, I cannot think that even the increased development we aspire to would have justified a railway expenditure undoubtedly entailing increased taxation as its immediate consequence. We have had to decide between a choice of evils, and my hon'ble colleague has to the best of my belief advised us to follow the safest course. More- over, we must remember that though famine, sickness, depression in trade and loss of railway revenue are the most evident evils with which we have been called to deal, a number of other causes to which my hon'ble colleagne has alluded to have com- bined to diminish the receipts upon which at the commencement of the last financial year it appeared that we could reasonably rely and that country is generally poorer not only in respect to revenue, but as to individual wealth, than it was at the time of our big surpluses, and that it had become all the more incom- bent upon us to avoid increasing present un- avoidable burdens even for the sake of the attractive promises of future development. We are called upon to face the finan- cial position as it stands to-day. My hon'ble colleague has carefully analysed it for us. He tells naturally enough that with a deficit of over £3 1-2 millions we must not be optimistic, but that with conditions which it is not unreasonable to anticipate there is sufficient cause for pessimism We must earnestly hope that these conditions will be fulfilled. The most rigid economy is neces- sarily demanded not only from local Govern- ments, who have readily and loyally appreciated our difficulties, and I confess that the sacrifices necessarily entailed upon them are exception- ally hard, implying as they must the discon- tinuance or postponement of many useful public works when possibly the stress of ap- proaching poverty may not have been at first evident to them nor the Government of India. We must hope for better times and the Hon'ble Mr. Miller has told us that though the agricultural outlook is not as bright as it may be, it is not discouraging, and that with a single good season we may look forward to a rapid return to prosperity. We have experi- enced many misfortunes, but amongst them we have at any rate one consola- tion. Plague has been much less severe than in past years. We are, however, not relaxing our afforts to cope with it. Strenu ous efforts to combat it in accordance with the best teachings of science are still maintained, and though the efforts may not entirely account for the decrease in mortality, it seems probable that they have largely contributed to it. But though there has been a diminution in plague the serious outbreak of malaria, to which I have already alluded, was the cause of much misery in the Punjab, in the United Provinces and in the city of Bombay, in coping with which as well as with plague our medical officers have been indefati- gable in their labours. Much has been done, too, by scientific research, and we may congratulate ourselves in possessing in the Indian Medical Service officers who in scientific investigation, competence and enthusiasm have few equals in any country in the world.

LORD KITCHENER'S STEWARDSHIP.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has given us an account of his stew- ardship for the six and a half years during which he has held his high command. I am sure I am only voicing the opinions of my colleagues in telling him that we have listened to the story of his military admini- stration not only with deep interest, but with a sincere appreciation of his work and its re- sults. It is no disparagement to his many brilliant predecessors to say that he has evolved from the factors of a somewhat scattered mass of splendid fighting material an army complete in its component parts. The crippling centralisation which must in bygone days have well nigh broken the hearts of overworked officers he has dispersed amongst his divisional commanders—in fact, the key to his organisation has been the perfection of a system in which the responsibility for the effici- ency of each division in all its branches should rest with the general officer commanding it—a responsibility which that officer must again himself demand from the brigadiers and regimental commanders under him. It has been Lord Kitchener's object so to dis- tribute these divisions throughout India as to facilitate either their mobilisation for a great campaign or their capacity to furnish at short notice a flying column from some frontier ex- pedition to meet sudden demands for internal defence. Notwithstanding much ignorant criticism, both as to the intentions of this re- distribution and the manner in which it has been carried out, the objects in view have been ably fulfilled. At the same time a very great deal has been done to bring military equip- ment, in the broadest sense of the word, up to- date, to better the pay and allowances of the native ranks of the Indian army and to im- prove the position of the British officers. But in addition to the creation and distribu- tion of military machinery which the Com- mander-in-Chief has explained to us, there is the great question of the future policy which is to direct the high administration of the army.

ABOLITION OF THE SUPPLY DEPART- MENT.

With the abolition of the Supply Department, so well presided over by General Scott, whose personal services this Council will much regret to lose, the last traces of dual military control and dual advice to the Viceroy will disappear and Lord Kitchener will be the first Com- mander-in-Chief to unite entirely in himself the command of the army and the administra- tion of the Army Department. I have no intention of going over the weary arguments for or against a system which has now become obsolete, but it may not be out of place for me to say a few words on the one really vital questioa affecting a prolonged dis- pute. Will the new system of army admini- stration ensure for the Government of India the necessary constitutional control over the Commander-in-Chief? Unhesitatingly I assert after an experience of some years of the result of the transfer to the Commander- in-Chief of the powers and much of the work of the Military Member, that the change of system, whilst giving him wider administrative authority, has materially de- tracted form his independence of action of the Commander-in-Chief's views. The post of Secretary to the Army Department will now always be held by a distinguished General Officer on the same footing as a Secretary to Government in every other department, fully entitled to differ with the head of his de- partment and with free access to the Viceroy. Again as to military finance, for the careful supervision of which we have to thank Lord Kitchener. I can understand the apprehensions of my predecessors as to their want of control over him, for though the proposals of a Commander-in Chief may often have been checked by the inter- ference of the Military Member, the former was in many matters free to act on his own initiative. There was no direct channel of communication whatever between him and the Viceroy, there was no Secretary to Government answerable to the Viceroy for a clear explanation of thee xpenditure proposed. A Commander-in-Chief is much more directly and promptly available to the Viceroy and the Government of India than is the days of the Military Member, for the Secretary to the Mili- tary Branch of the Finance Department is Se- cretary to the Finance Department itself with the same access to the Viceroy and the same powers as any other Secretary to Government. I believe therefore that the higher administra- tion of the army has now been placed on a constitutionally safe and thoroughly sound footing, and that the Government of India will do wisely in following Lord Kitchener's advice so safeguard the continuity of that military policy which he has done so much to inaugu- rate. But all of us assembled here to-day must, I am sure, feel that great as has been the change in the conduct of miltary affairs it is small in comparison with the amelioration of long-established systems of administration, the possibility and advisability of which have for the last few years called for the most careful consideration of the Government of India.

THE REFORMS SCHEME.

This is the last Budget Debate and the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council which will take place in this Hall in accord- ance with the procedure which has been in existence since the Councils Act of 1892 came into force. At the close of the Budget Debate of last year I expressed a hope that when this Council next assembled measures would have been adopted by His Majesty's Government which would go "far to meet the aspirations of those who have the welfare of the Indian people at heart." Those measures have been fully discussed by the public in India and in England and are now passing through the last stages of parliamentary criticism. The fulfilment of my hopes for their success must depend largely on the spirit in which they are finally received by the people of India and upon the honest endeavours of Indian's poli- tical leaders to farther the object for which they have been framed. But we can- not conceal from ourselves that the origin of those measures and the conditions which they were intended to meet have to a great extent been lost sight of or misrepresented. Attractive side-issues have arisen and have eclipsed the main objects the framers of the Reform scheme had in view and the fact that they were the first framers of that scheme has either been buried in oblivion or their action has been attributed to ignoble concession, to unlawful agitation or to unjustifiable nervousness.

A true conception of what has been the attitude of the Government of India through- out the history of these reforms is of such immense public importance in respect to the qualifications of that Government to administer the affairs of India that I will venture to quote to my colleagues the words I made use of in replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in the spring of 1907, I said :

"I recognise with him that politically India is in a transition state, that new and just aspirations are springing up amongst its peo- ple which the ruling power must be prepared not only to meet but to assist. A change is rapidly passing over the land and we cannot afford to dally. And to my mind nothing would be more unfortunate for India than that the Government of India should fail to recognise the signs of the times. I have deemed it all important that the initiation of possible reforms should emanate from us. I have felt that nothing would be more mischievous to the British Adminis- tration in India in the future than a belief that its Government had acted on no conviction of their own, but simply in submission to agita- tion in this country and in accordance with instructions conveyed to them from Home." If there has been misconception as to this I hope I may be allowed this opportunity of cor- recting it. The story as far as I can tell it at present is simply this, that last autumn, I appointed a committee of my Council to con- sider the possibility of a development of administrative machinery in accordance with the new conditions we were called upon to face. That committee's report was considered by my Council and a despatch expressing the views of colleagues and myself has been for- warded to the Secretary of State. What I would impres upon you is that this move and its advance has emanated entirely from the Government of India. That is what I said two years ago, and I repeat it again to-day all the more strongly. The material from which the Bill now before Par- liament has been manufactured was supplied from the Secretariats of Simla and emanated entirely from the bureaucracy of the Govern- ment of India. The deliberations and cor- respondence of which the Bill now before Par- liament is the result commenced over 2 1-2 years ago. It was in August 1906 that I I drew the attention of my Council in a con- fidential minute to the change which was so rapidly affecting the political atmosphere of India and which brings with it questions which we could not afford to ignore and which we must attempt to point out that it was all important that the initiative, should emanate from us, that the Government of India should not be put in the position of appearing to have its hands forced by agitating in this country or by pressure from home that we should be the first to re- cognize the surrounding conditions and to place before His Majesty's Government the opinions which personal experience and close touch with the every-day life of India entitle us to hold. I consequently appointed the Arundel Committee. That minute was the first seed of our reforms sown more than a year before the first anarchist outrage had sent a thrill of shocked surprise throughout India by the attempt to wreck Sir Andrew Fraser's train in December 1907. The policy of the Government of India in respect to reforms has emanated from a mature considera- tion of political and social conditions, whilst the administrative changes they have advocat- ed far from being concessions wrung from them have been over and over again endangered by the commission of outrages which could not but encourage doubts as to the opportune ness of the introduction of political changes, but which I have steadfastly refused to allow to injure the political welfare of the loyal masses of India. As to the reforms themselves, putting aside points which have from time to time formed part of our proposals but have been in no way vital to them, the original pith of our scheme was the enlargement of the Im- perial and Legislative Councils on a basis of wider representation of the most stable ele- ments constituting the populations and the en- largement of representation will have on the people of this country. That is still the most important point in the changes about to be introduced. I have no intention of embark- ing this afternoon upon any expression of opinion as to the intricate machinery the crea- tion of such representation may require, but I have listened with pleasure to the broad- minded remarks with which my Hon'ble colleague, Mr. Gokhale approached the peculiar necessities of representation in this country. My hon'ble colleague also alluded to the opposition clause 3 of the Reforms Bill has met with at Home. I need only say that the Government of India fully recognise the effect the enlarged Councils must have in the future position of Lieutenant-Governors and the transaction of the increasingly heavy duties that it will be imposed upon them and am in full accord with the Secretary of State as to the necessity of the powers the clause confers.

RETIRING LAW MEMBER.

My hon'ble colleagues will, I know, join with me in the regret with which I realize that the term of office of the Hon'ble Sir Erle Richards is about to come to a close. He has filled that office with marked distinc- tion, and we shall miss the able assistance and advice upon which we have so long relied.

NEW LAW MEMBER.

His Majesty the King on the recommeda- tion of the Secretary of State has selected the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha to succeed Sir Erle Richards. I extend to him a hearty welcome in which his many friends will share on his appointment to my Executive Council, to a post for which his great attainments, his professional ability and the high public esteem in which he is held pre-eminently qualified him.

The Hon the Nawab has reminded me of the deputation which addressed me on 24th of last December. I shall always look upon that occasion as one of most memorable of my career in India. The moment was one of great anxiety when it had for long been impossible te say what the immediate future might bring forth, and when the reassuring words I listened were exceptionally full of meaning—all the more so because they were spoken as the Honble Nawah has told us with a thorough honesty of purpose by men who though they might differ from each other on many points were prepared on behalf of their countrymen to recognize not only the promises of a new political future but the responsibilities which it must entail. It is upon the recognition of those responsibilities by the leaders of Indian thought it is upon the politi- cal tolerance which it rests with them to encourage amidst a diversity of interests and beliefs that the happiness of the future of India so largely depends.

LAWN TENNIS.

Open Amateur Tournament.

(DOUBLES ONLY.)

THE "CONDER CHALLENGE PLATE"

The revised terms of the above Tournament are such that any pair (whether members of any club or not) can enter. Entries are now open and will remain open till 6 p.m, on Saturday, April 3, 1909. Entries giving full address, and accompanied by Rs 5 entrance fee for each pair, should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Wodehouse Road, Fort. The drawing will be held in the Y.M.C.A. at 6.45 p.m, on Saturday, April 3.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

The annual Point to Point Meeting will be held at Vakola to-day commencing at 4 p. m. A special train leaves Colaba at 2-50 p. m., calling at Church Gate at 2-55, Grand Road 3-2, Bandra 3-25, and Santa Cruz 3-30 p.m., and will return after the races from Santa Cruz at 7-9 p.m., calling at the same stations.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th March on 138·50 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.....	3,200	2,700	.....	5,900
Or per mile of Railway.....	23	20	.....	43
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.....	25,800	41,600	90	67,490
Total for 11 weeks	29,000	44,300	90	73,390
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,819	4,156	37	7,012
Per mile of Ry..	21	30	.....	51
Total to corresponding date...	22,104	34,097	626	56,827

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 1,112
Increase to date .....Rs. 16,563

A NEW Kipling story is told by the Rev. J. C. Harris, who lectured recently on "Rudyard Kipling." He said it was hard to believe that the man who could write the "Recessional" could descend to the level of "Pay, pay, pay;" but no man was more keenly alive to his own blunders than Mr. Kipling. Mr. Harris said he was sitting with Mr. Kipling in his garden at Rottingdean one day when a street organ struck up "The Absent-Minded Beggar." Kipling was silent one moment, and then re- marked :—"If it was not suicide, I would kill the man who wrote that."

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

GERMANY IN THE PACIFIC.

The British Government Watchful.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

A telegram from Canton, published in the "New York Herald," states that it is believed that Germany intends to annex an island in the Pacific and transform it into a naval base.

This supposition is strengthened by the fact that the commandant of a German squadron at Canton has shipped aboard a German steamer a quantity of food supplies, guns, ammunition, and material for the erection of barracks for an unknown destination.

The British cruiser "Flora" has been ordered to watch the vessel.

A Reuter's message received from Berlin states that in response to a request from the Governor of Samea three warships attached to the China station, under the command of Rear Admiral Coerper, who is on board the cruiser "Liepzig," are now due at Apia, the capital of Samoa, and that the gunboats "Jaguar" and "Arkona" are following.

The message also states that in connection with the succession of Mataffa some opposition to German supremacy is being organised by the Chief Lanaka, who refuses to obey the Governor of the islands. It is hoped that the presence of the warships will suffice to ensure the punishment of the ringleaders and to prevent bloodshed.

The World's Shipping.

PROPOSAL FOR LIMITATION OF TONNAGE.

A large gathering of shipowners held at Glasgow yesterday rejected by an overwhelm- ing majority the proposal brought forward at the Baltic and White Sea Shipping Confer- ence, held at Copenhagen in February last, for an international union to regulate the tonnage of shipping to the demand.

Preferential Trade.

ACTION OF SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES.

The Council of the London Chamber of Commerce has resolved that the preference accorded by the various self-governing colonies in their tariffs is of distinct advantage to British manufacturers, and that its withdrawal would be most detrimental to trade.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

GOVERNMENT LOAN OF £2,000,000

The Canadian Government is lending the company building the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway £2,000,000 for 50 years at 4 per cent for the purpose of enabling it to complete the section of the railway extending from Winni- peg to Wolf Creek.

German Naval Construction.

LARGE EXPENDITURE FORESHADOWED.

It is reported that the Centre Party in the German Reichstag are preparing to make a bold bid for power by giving the Chancellor, Prince von Buelow, a safe majority for the passing of a Bill authorising a large expendi- ture for the construction of war vessels of the "Dreadnought" type.

Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why daintily-scented, greasoless

Icilma Fluor Cream

protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool com- fort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.

[*Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.*]

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ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

Beauty's Secret.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.

[*Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.*]

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and of DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful (4oz) Breakfast.

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PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is the standard remedy the world over. It contains no narcotic or poison. Accept no substitute.

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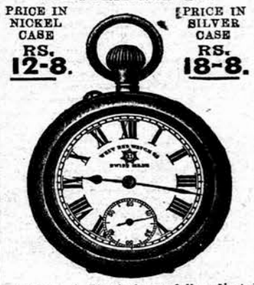

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ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

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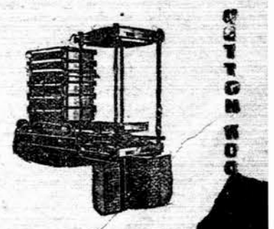

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THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS.

FROM

1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

The following are repetitions of mutilations in Reuter's Telegrams of Saturday 27th instant.

MANCHESTER, 27TH MARCH 1909.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Total Sales	7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 ,,
Imports	10,000 ,,

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [29TH MARCH, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
7 Cases Sovs	49,612	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins	23,137		
Silver Dollars	2,526		
Rupees	2,680		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. ,, 18th March
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. ,, 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. ,, 28th Jan.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 32 lakhs down.

Exchange :—

The market is steady at 1s. 3 29-32d. for telegraphic and demand and 1s. 4 1-16d. for 3 months ight Credits. Bills are very scarce but so far we have not heard that they can be placed at better than our quotation. There is only a trifling enquiry fos Bank remittance both for ready and forward delivery. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32 to 1-9d.
Do 2 months' sight—Francs	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight	170 1-2

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 93 5-16 for cash and the settlement and 93 3-8 for the second settlement. There is very little business passing but some of the dealers have been offering to sell to a small extent and quotations close 1-16 down all round. Calcutta quotations are advised steady a 93 5-16 for ready and forward delivery.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93·4
1st Settlement	,,	93·4
2nd Settlement	,,	93·5

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London on Saturday was unchanged at 23 3-16 ready and 23 1-4 for two months' delivery. New York was also unchanged at 50 3-8. Locally the market opened steady at 59 7-16 ex-duty for ready and closes without change. Forward rates are as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	59	7	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	59	8	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The advance in the American markets has caused a steadier feeling locally and prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher with less disposition to operate on the part of sellers. There is a continued demand for fine M. G. Khandeish for May delivery and business is passing at our quotations. Prices close steady.

Ready cotton is steadier and there is a moderate demand for high class lots by Japan Shippers Exporters to Europe and mills are buying quietly.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	237/8	May.
Good M. G. Broach	238/9	Mar. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	220	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	214	,,
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola	211/12	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti	211/12	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	205/3	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	200	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	205/8	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	208/9	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	182/4	Jan. 1910
Good Westerns	219	May.
Good M. G. Coompta	238/9	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	232/3	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone		Steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000	Bales.
Total Imports	8,000	,,

Price Delivery Prices :—

Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July
	4·93	4·95	4·97
	+05	+05	+05
Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
4·97	4·91	4·92	4·91
	+04	+01	+04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 7 6 B. T.
April-May	,,	7 13 3 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet but steady with little doing. We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni	Rs.	6 8 0 B. T.
April-May, Brown-Delhi	,,	7 6 6 R. T.
Ready Yellow Gazerat	,,	7 6 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

There is very little doing and the market is quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs.	43 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	,,	53 0 0
Black Kutni	,,	37 0 0

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	29 0 0
Apl.-May	,,	5 13 0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed :—

April-May— Rs. 9 10 6 R. T.

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 22 12 0

Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts—

Ready ... Rs. 37 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl-May ... Rs. 5 14 6 R. T.
White Pessi, Apl.-May, 85 p.c. ,, 6 2 0 ,,
Soft Red March April — ,,40 8 0 per candy

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,465
India	74½
Indian Specie Bank	55

Mills :—

Century	270
David	445
Kohinoor	760
Manockji Petit	3,260
Morarji Gokuldas Mill	2,900 x. d.

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co.	131
The Bombay E. S. & T. Co., Ltd. Ordinary	107
,, Preference	151
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	337½
Colaba Land and Mill	1,085

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	595
Amritsar-Patti	121½ x. d.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	8,915 bales.
Wheat	15,873 cwts.
Linseed	11,315 ,,
Rapeseed	9,173 ,,
Gingellyseed	156 ,,
Poppyseed	173 ,,
Groundnuts	474 ,,
Castorseed	8,890 ,,
Rice	3,415 ,,
Myrabollams	5,590 ,,
Cottonseed	9,719 ,,
Mowrasseed	7 ,,
Gram	6,394 ,,
Joowar	200 ,,
Maize	nil

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras	1,140
Bangalore Bank	*Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk	110
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	*Sellers* 1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan. July	108
Do. do. do. 31st Dec.	1,025
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	1,000
Carnatic	525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares	*Sellar* 150
Do. do ... B. Shares (75 paid)	100
Do. do 6 per cent. Debentures	*Sellers* 500
Coral	170
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,800
Do. Do.	700
Madura	*Sellers* 125
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing	*nom.* 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	104
Tinnevelly Mills Coy.	500
Tinnevelly Cotton Press	130
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Burma Investments	14
Burmah Oil Coy.	£5 8s. 9d.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	*Seller* 100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	*Seller* 98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 o/o 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)	*Sellers* 900
Ditto ditto (1909)	1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares	*Par.*
Do. 5 ditto B. ,,	*Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.)	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.	*Sellers* £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	10s.
East Indian Tea & Produce	20s.
Indian Aluminium (fully paid)	110
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Debs.	90
Malabar Timber Yards & Saw Mills	*Nom* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Nom Par.*
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Seller* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 97
Madras Electric Tramways (Pref. Ord.)	*nom* £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 o/o Sterling Debs	£89
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)	
Do. 5 per cent Consruction Debentures	£78
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	125
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Seller* 101
Mysore Chromium	*nom*
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910	*Seller* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Jotacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society	11½
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)	65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£100
Rangoon Oil	90
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£ 100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
South India Industrial 5 per cent. Cum. Ref.	*Buyers* 55
South Indian Railway Debentures	£120
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)	£101
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid)	50
Shell Transport and Trading Company	4½.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	106
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan	98
United Coffee Supply (Ord.)	*No Sellers*
Do. do. (6½ per cent. Pref.)	15
Vizianagram Mining	26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold (fully paid)	11s. 3d.
Balaghat (fully paid)	3s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference (fully paid)	8s. 9d.
Burma Ruby Mines	7s. 6d.
Champion Reef (fully paid)	7s. 6d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (11s. paid)	3d.
Dharwar Gold (fully paid)	1s.
Dharwar Reefs (12s. paid)	3d.
Glenrock	2d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	6d.
Goldfields of Mysore (18s. paid) (new shares)	1 1-2d.
Homur Gold Mines (fully paid)	3d.
Hutti (Nizam's) (fully paid)	18s 9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	38s. 9d.
Kempinkote (New) (fully paid)	3d.
Mysore Gold (fully paid)	£5
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	6d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	9d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	9d.
Nanjungud (fully paid)	*Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog (fully paid)	25s.
North Anantapur (fully paid)	10s. 9d.
Oregum Ordinary (fully paid)	18s. 9d.
Oregum Preference (fully paid)	26s. 9d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid)	Rs. 4½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 27th Mar. 1909, as compared with the statement of 19th March 1909 :—

Liabilities.	Mar. 19. Rs.	Mar. 27 Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	35,22,559	36,22,356
Public Deposits at Branches	87,53,699	98,05,796
Other Deposits	8,14,49,367	7,90,06,472
Post Bills	18,404	18,404
Sundries	19,86,134	20,39,112
	Rs... 11,58,30,193	11,45,92,140
Assets.		
Government Securities	1,70,37,217	1,66,45,128
Other authorised Securities.	14,99,719	14,51,171
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,02,39,127	2,03,26,439
Loans do. do.	2,32,87,026	2,45,20,849
Bills discounted and purchased	1,75,13,517	1,89,25,519
Dead Stock	3,06,360	3,06,360
Stamps	5,946	6,090
Bullion	15,12,067	14,88,577
Balances with other Banks.	10,51,021	7,16,721
Sundries	2,35,914	2,49,598
Cash	3,31,42,279	2,99,55,698
	11,58,30,193	11,45,92,140

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	500	14 p. c.	1,465
Bank of India	100	50	5 ,,	74½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,475
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
Bank of Burma	100	...	6 ,,	106
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	625
Poona Bank Ld.	100	30	...	35

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld.	100	20	2½ o-o	13½
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue	...	...	300	437½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.	P. £10 O. £10	10	p. c. 6	151
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	Nill.	105
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	28 865xd
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	337½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	287½
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	312 130
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	21
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	195
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining	25	25	Nil	8 annas.
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 215
Kurmchee Landing	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co.	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	535
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10 B. 20	10	p.c. 25 Nil.	15 14 1-2
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	C. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 60 40	... 2 dis	11½ dis. 62 6½
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 32½
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 14	xd 32½
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 40	635

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	330
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	150
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	550
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	615
Bombay United	250	250	20	xd 480
Century	100	100	50	cd 270
Central India	500	500	85	1,575
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill	700	700	50	1,085
Coronation Mills	500	500	60	820
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	680
Crescent	100	100	5	103½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,050
David	250	250	20	415
Ebrahim Pabany	250	250	10	180¼
Emperor Edward	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	290
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	242
Finlay Mills	250	250		237½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,755
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	4,000	1,000	25	260
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	510
Howard & Ballougha	500	500	25	475xd
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	120
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	610
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	350xd
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10	150
Jeewaj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	460
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	975
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	705xd
Kohinoor	500	500	25	730
Leopold	100	100	3	55
Luxmidas	1,000	1,000	40	375
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,510
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,395
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,260
Morarji Geculdas	1,000	1,000	175	xd2,700
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	740
Phœnix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	590
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	700
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	925
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	20	xd 4,300
S. Mahratta	250	200	20	207½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,210
Sun	350	250	25	207½
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,270
Textile	500	500	30	1,125cd
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills				180
The Fazulbhai Mills				242½
Union (V. Gopalji)	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India	1,000	1,000	2	530

OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCHES.

GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL.

An Exceptionally Inexpensive Faithful Recorder of Time.

18ct. GOLD CASES.

Plain or Engine Turned.

Crystal face ... ... Rs. 200/-
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ADJUSTED, TIMED and WARRANTED.

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A COMPACT GENTLEMANLY WATCH.

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DESCRIPTION :—The "Campaign" Watch has a half-plate lever movement, a plain compound balance, all essential parts are jewelled, including the lever, which has jewelled facets ; the keyless ratchet is large, minimising the strain in winding and securing durability ; the figures on the white enamelled dial are very bold and clear, so that the time can be seen in a faint light.

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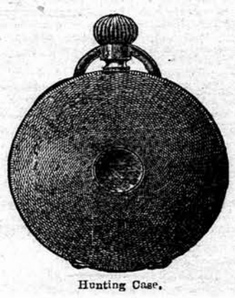
of the "Campaign" Lever Watches is based on 35 years' experience of their accuracy in timekeeping under all climatic conditions throughout the length and breadth of India.



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SOLID NICKEL CASES.

White Wear Throughout.

Crystal face ... ... Rs. 25/-

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Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind ; creates a calm refreshing sleep ; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail ; leaves no bad effects : and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

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Sold by all Chemists.

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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use

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MAGNESIA

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MAKE YOUR OWN AERATED WATER.

NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.

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Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

THE Choice OF A Piano

is an important matter.

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Can guarantee satisfaction and offer you the fine pianos of

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On special terms for cash or the easy payment system, also for monthly hire.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

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—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth ; to keep them in perfect condition ; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

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It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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Should know that the purest, sweetest and most economical method of preserving, purifying and beautifying baby's tender skin lies in warm baths with

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And gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment. For eczemas, rashes, itchings and chafings of childhood and for the prevention of the same, as well as for the sanative, antiseptic cleansing of ulcerated, inflamed mucous surfaces and other uses which suggest themselves to women, these gentle emollients are indispensable.

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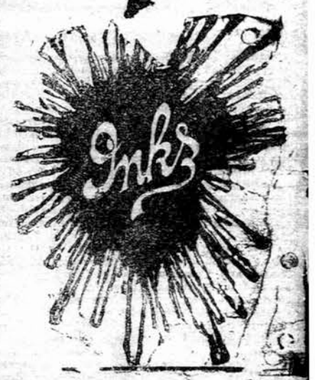

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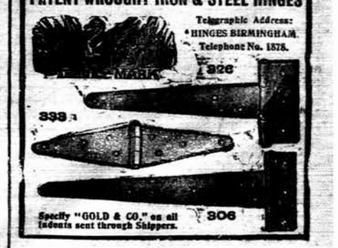

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OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH

BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

...TSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

GONDA.

...incredible rapidity the Bengal and N.-W. ...rain bore away the last remnant of a good- ...any, and above the roaring of steam and ...e floated back the faint echo of the good ... For they were jolly good fellows" To ... west they have gone, those guests who ...d saw and (sometimes conquered); a few ...rd won prizes, many with well earned ...nd all with our best good wishes. It makes ...o think of what we have gone through in ...—and in the month of March at that. The ...ls had already begun to blow hot, but even ...t off-duty when the Gonda week began.

...morning of Monday, the 15th, the ball ...with a cricket match between the Gonda ...nd the visitors. It is regrettable that the ...om Lucknow were unable, owing to the ...es of the service, to bring a full eleven. ...sistance they received from the Fyzabad ...en, however, served to make up a most ... side, two days of hard cricket resulting in ... Gonda scored 315 and 45 for two wickets, ... Visitors 156 and 219 for seven. For the ...eam the chief scorers were Weatherdon ...t) 93, O'Donnell 30 and 18 (not out), ...inson, 37 and 15, and Madan Gopal, 84. For ...itors Mr. Palmer, R F. A., made 46 and 47; ...n Woods 33 (not out); Mr. Crawford, 30 ...t); and 15, and "Mr. Extras" 48 and 45.

... opening dance of the week was held on Mon- ...evening. Mrs Weatherdon and Miss Martin ...responsible for the decorations, and it is as- ...ing what ladies can do if left alone with a few ...of muslin. The dancing room was a symphony ...and white and gold, the floor was perfect, the ... out arrangements showed very plainly that ...leasant pastime had been carefully reduced to ...ce. The dance was most enjoyable, and the ...y Volunteer band deserves credit for its per- ...ce. But the event of the week was not held ...Wednesday evening. This was the fancy dress ...t which prizes were given for the best fancy- ...d lady and gentleman. These were awarded ...e to Mrs. Walker (the wife of the popular ...ant of Volunteers of Gorakhpur), as Magpie, ... Mr. Dupernex who, considering the fact that ... pillar of the law, made a remarkably fine ...d. The dresses, especially of the ladies ...ed the most sanguine anticipations. Mrs. ...uir as granny made one understand why our ...thers thought it advisable to insert a special ...e in the Common Prayer Book forbidding a ...o marry his grandmother. Mrs. Turner as cook ...Miss Haines as Housemaid realised the dreams of ...ost hardened bachelor for a happy little home. ...Wallach looked very regal in a 14th century ... Mrs. Wakeham made a fascinating Cornish ... maid. Among other noteworthy costumes es- ...lly attracting attention were Mrs. O'Donnell ...Lancashire witch, Miss Kempson as picturesque ...gian farmer's daughter, Miss Aikman as a ...ily, Miss Martin as a Coon, Miss Rix as a ...olitan lady, Mrs. Nimmo as a hospital nurse, ... Martin as a Maid of Athens; while Mr. Mos- ... as a globe-trotter set off with long side ...kers and Mr. Tainsh as the Mikado puzzled ... most intimate friends as to their iden- ...and looked the parts to the life. Major Turner ...unrecognisable as a white-bearded magician. Mr. ...n as Simple Simon looked a picture of inno- ...ce, and his venerable aspect would have disarmed ...most suspicious chaperone. Mr. Sayer looked ...olutely untrustworthy as a jockey. Mr. O'Don- ...made a most truculent Chinaman. Mr. Hope had ...ued a gorgeous courtier's costume, and was one ...goodly company of gallants of last century, among ...m were Mr. St. George Jackson, Mr. Wallach ... Captain Nimmo. The dance concluded with a ...etter supper, at which the hosts were some of the ...ing members of the Allahabad and Lucknow

... says much for the forethought of our Honorary ...etary, Mr. Mosley, that in his programme he ...us down easy" on Thursday with a concert— ...oint arrangement of himself and Mrs. Wake- ... The programme was more select than lengthy ...hose whose talents and training qualified them ...o so were most unselfish and cheerful in their ...s to entertain their less fortunate ...es. Mrs. Caldwell sang several songs ...er usual charming style. Mr. Burn gave ...imitable rendering of "The Village Block- ...h." Mrs. Longmuir's delicate performances on ...iolin, Mrs. Wakeham's songs and Miss Violet ...n's rendering of an Irish jig were all that ...could suggest. The entertainment would have ...up at a respectable hour but for one Palmer ...r. To him a piano was much the same as a ... muslin to Mrs. Weatherdon and Miss Mar- ...medium for the execution of wonders, and it ...be interesting to learn just how many ...hes could be traced back to Mr. Palmer's ...ce.

...mornings and evenings throughout the week ...cupied by hockey and tennis matches. Two ... matches were played by the Sahib-log ...the Police, honours being equally divided, ... between Gonda and visitors, which was ... In the mixed doubles at tennis Mr. ...rn and Miss Aikman in the finals defeated ...Donnell and Captain Nimmo, and the ...ingles were won by Mrs. Kellie, who defeated ...artin in the finals, with a handicap of —30 ...ies' golf match was won by Miss Martin. A ... match was also played by Gonda against ...oolboys, the latter being beaten by three ...o nothing. In the billiards Captain Woods ...atch of 250 up beat Mr. Burn by about 30

... drawing-room gymkhana was held in Mr. ...ex's garden, where the hand of a stage ... was conspicuously evident. You stepped ... moment from India into Japan—the pictur- ... Japan of one's imagination—your senses ...nated by the quiet of the starry night, the glow ...per lanterns and the foliage, the strains of ...usic in the open. The scene was a distinct ...to one's fancy, a picture one does not forget. ...such surroundings, it is not surprising that an ...ting programme was carried through with ...good will. The hero of the evening was Mr. ...wood. In the hat trimming competition he fixed ...trimming of a hat in such perfect style that the ...who were voting refused to entertain the idea ...y other competitor had a look in, and at least ...dy was observed to make a note of the latest ... creation. In the bobbing for apples compe- ...he triumphantly bore his apple out of the fray ...his rivals spluttered in vain with their heads ... water, a spectable to move the mirth of gods ...en.

... week concluded with yet another dance, ... went off as successfully as any of its strenuous ...cessors. And so ended our bright little Gonda ... Our best thanks for its inception and its ...sful performances are due to our Secretary, ...Oseley, and to our soldier friends from Luck- ...and Fyzabad, who so sportingly responded to ...'s challenge. Nor must we forget the kind- ...of Sir Bhagwati Pershad, the Maharaja of Bal- ...ur, who brought in his fleet of motor-cars and ...nerable carriages and pairs, and took part in ...of the sporting contests.

RAWALPINDI.

...ree great functions generally mark the end of ...old season here: the Divisional Assault-at-Arms, ...aces, and the Horse Show. The first of these ...ust take place. The members of the com- ...e who had the management in their hands ...have worked hard to carry out the programme, ...and varied, with that success which attended ...d therefore they deserve credit and praise for ...nergy and self-sacrifice. This is the 6th Divi- ... Assault-at-Arms I have seen in Rawalpindi; ... mention exhibitions of the same sort I have ...n other Indian stations and in military stations ...me. And latterly I have been puzzled to find out what is the object of an Assault-at-Arms. Is it supposed to be a public exhibition of perfection, skill and prowess in the manipulation of military weapons and physical exercises? Is it supposed to be a local Islington Agricultual Hall business? Or is it a succession of purely military tests and contest to give the best man in each a chance of coming to the top? If it is supposed to be a public exhibition, that is, an exhibition for the public to enjoy and applaud, then this last Assault-at-Arms in Rawalpindi has been a dead failure, for it would have been impossible to imagine anything of its sort more tame and slow, from start to finish. But I may be told that it is not meant to be a public exhibition. If so, then why should the organisers solicit and take the money of the public to support it? Military men say we don't undertake to provide a circus. Quite right. But then why introduce a certain amount of circus tricks, performed worse than can be witnessed for six pence in any strolling circus in England or India?

In former years we used to have the Divisional Boxing Competition about the time of annual Assault-at-Arms. These competitions were well attended and successful. This year also lovers of the manly science were led to hope that another good show was about to come off. The arrangements were in the hands of Mr Porch of the West Yorkshire Regiment. Sandwich men paraded the Mall, carrying boards which invited the sporting public to see a grand exhibition of boxing. Mr. Porch, projecting his soul into futurity, foretold "three, or possibly four nights' of enjoyable science. Monday night was to be the first of these at the West Ridge Gymnasium. When Monday night came the building in question was crammed as full as it could hold. The referee was there; the judges with pencil and paper were there; but the ring was empty. The competitors first of all wanted to know what it was they were boxing for. They were told that the winners would get medals. Now the only medals, after war medals, that soldiers care anything about, are temperance medals; and even these, in the eyes of the majority, do not seem to carry with them an overwhelming weight of glory and honour. Even a medal for blackening a comrade's eye in the West Ridge Gymnasium! He draws the line at that; and in this he is perfectly right. So medals were "off;" and so were the competitors. The "three, or possibly four nights' boxing show" dwindled down to a few "scraps" on Monday night and there it finished. While talking about medals and temperance, I may mention a little incident of a few days ago to show what our fellow-subjects think of them.

I was talking to a gallant friend of mine who was wearing the Humane Society's medal on his right breast as usual. Shortly afterwards a Jemadar who had seen us talking together said to me. "What is the medal that Sahib wears?" "Oh," said I, "that is the Humane Society Medal." "Yes, I understand," said the Jemadar, "that Sahib does not drink 'sharab' or brandy—tamparans." "No, no," said I, "he saved a man's life." "Ah," remarked the Jemadar, "great bravery; but I thought the sarkar gave medals only for war and tam-par-ans." The native soldier cannot understand why a man should get a medal for keeping from strong drink; or, if he should get a medal for this, why he shouldn't also get one for not over-eating himself or for not beating his wife.

The Rawalpindi races will take place on the 27th, 29th and 31st. On the first of these days, the principal race will be that for the Staff Cup; on the second day the Punjab Army Cup; and, on the third day, the Punjab Army Handicap Pony Chase. The Horse Show will take place on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of April.

WALTAIR.

Waltair, 24th March.—It has been with a deep feeling of regret that the residents of this Station, and in fact of the Vizagapatam District, both European and Indian, were compelled to bid farewell to Mr. R. H. Campbell, I.C.S., the Collector, who left for Madras yesterday to take up his new appointment as Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore. Whilst congratulating him on his new appointment and wishing him every success in his new sphere, I feel I am voicing the sentiments of all who know him in this District when I say that his departure is much regretted, particularly in Waltair, where he had been a lengthy a prominent resident. In Waltair and the District he has invariably been held in high esteem, both in his official capacity as Collector and as a thorough sportsman and genial friend, and the European and Indian residents gave him a most hearty send-off.

On the 20th instant Dewan B. Narayanamoorty Pantulu gave a delightful farewell party in honour of Mr. Campbell in his beautiful gardens on the Beach Board. The decorations were very pretty and tea was served on the terrace, during which time music was afforded by 'veena' and other Indian instruments. There was a very large gathering present of all the European residents of Waltair and several Eurasians and Indians.

On the same evening the members of the Waltair Club gave a farewell dinner to Mr. Campbell at the Club. The dinner over, Mr. Hanny proposed the health of the guest, and dwelt on certain particulars of Mr. Campbell's services rendered in the Northern Circars, and in voicing the sentiments of all present expressed his deep regret at the departure of Mr. Campbell and wished him every success and happiness in his new sphere, and after. Then all arose and after a lengthy rendering of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" drank a hearty toast to Mr. Campbell, who responded in very grateful terms. Then the Band struck-up "Auld Lang Syne" and his health was once more drunk. A move was now made to the ballroom, where a set of Lancers, in which practically every one joined, opened a small programme of dancing, which lasted until about midnight.

On Monday afternoon, the 22nd instant, the Indian gentry of Vizagapatam were At Home at the Diamond Jubilee Hall to a large number of European and Indian gentlemen, as a farewell to Mr. Campbell. Tea was served on the terrace overlooking the sea. After this was over, a move to the tennis court and billiard room was made, where the rest of the afternoon was pleasantly spent.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 25th March.—The Empire Day Over-Seas rifle competition for the "Daily Mail" Cup is to be shot of either on Empire Day or on Saturday the 22nd May. The B. R. Volunteers have decided to enter a team for the competition.

The members of the B. R. V. who are also members of the S. I. R. A., held a meeting yesterday evening at the Volunteer Institute, with the object of considering the advisability of entering a protest against the Resolutions passed at the General Meeting of Members of the Association held on the 6th instant. It was agreed that the interpretation of Rule 5 by the Executive Committee of the Association was wrong and that all the Resolutions carried with the aid of the majority obtained thereby were invalid. It was resolved that the Commandant of the B R. V. be requested to make a repesentation to the Council of the S. I. A. on their behalf, and the protest is being forwarded to the Commandant through the Adjutant of the Corps.

THE CONVENT ROAD MURDER CASE.

The further enquiry into the Convent Road murder was continued to-day before Mr. T. B. Copeland, I. C. S., the Sessions Judge. The Court rese at 1 p m, after the examination of the twenty-ninth witness. There are two more prosecution witnesses to be examined to-morrow, when the defence will be entered upon. One of the chief witnesses for the prosecution, Mrs. Byrne, in whose compound the murder was committed, has failed to obey the summons served on her, and as her evidence is considered to be important, processes have issued to compel her attendance. Mr. C. A. B. Bartels, Inspector of Police, leaves this evening for Coonoor, where Mrs. Byrne is at present, and in the event of her refusing to obey the summons with which she is to be served, Mr. Bartels will execute a warrant. Mrs. Byrne's evidence will probably be heard on Monday.

THE STATION MUNICIPALITY.

The Meeting of the Commissioners of the Civil and Military Station Municipality this morning was not a very big one, nor was the business to be transacted of a very important character. The most important matters discussed were as follows:—It was decided to accept the offer of Rs. 445 for the old Washington lamps which were removed from the streets on the introduction of the electric light. It was also resolved, in future to make a grant to the Military Department of a sum equal to the fines inflicted on individuals who were punished by the Magistracy for mischief to trees on military roads. Mr. A. H. Prime introduced a proposition that the Municipality should request the Commandant of the B. R. Volunteers to permit of the Band of the Corps playing once a fortnight in the Richmond Town Park. The President remarked that the Municipality could not make such a request unless it was prepared to make a contribution to the Band. It was suggested by Mr. Coates that a small entrance fee might be charged at the gate of the park, but this was not considered a feasible plan. Ultimately it was decided that Mr. Coates should bring up, at the next Meeting, a formal proposition for a grant from the Municipality. A sum of Rs. 3,484 for converting certain dwelling houses in Blackpully into bazars was sanctioned.

A matter that caused some discussion was in reference to a septic tank for the new slaughter houses. When the buildings were completed a septic tank was provided for disposing of the waste product from the slaughter houses, but this tank proved a failure. It was suggested that Professor Rudolph, of the Indian Institute of Science, be asked to give his opinion on the subject after a visit to the Slaughter House. Mr. Johnson proposed that the Municipality should offer a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the best scheme for the purpose of mitigating the present nuisance caused by the stench arising from decomposing matter at the Slaughter Houses. The President replied that Dr. Rudolph would be willing to not only give an opinion but would also formulate a scheme, and ultimately the Meeting agreed to this proposal.

THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

At the last Meeting of the Mysore Representative Assembly a proposal regarding the qualifications of members for election to the Assembly was brought forward by Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, of the Shimoga Municipality, on which the Mysore Government have now passed the following Order:—The representations made are (1) that to secure the representation of the learned professions in the Assembly one-third of the total number of members may be reserved for persons other than landed proprietors, and (2) that property qualifications may be dispensed with in the case of graduates of ten years' standing and of persons practising the learned professions.

Government have fully considered the matter and are of opinion that it is not desirable to make any special reservation of seats in the Representative Assembly in favour of any particular class or profession, as urged by the Representative member; nor do they see any sufficient reason to relax the rule about property qualifications in the case of graduates and persons practising the learned professions.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

Oorsgum, 23rd Mar.—The Punganur diamond theft case, in which three goldsmiths of Bowringpet were charged, particulars of which were published in the "Madras Mail" about ten months ago, has just come to a close, the Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of North Arcot District convicting all three accused and sentencing the first to two years and a fine of Rs. 500, the second to eighteen months and a fine of Rs. 500, and the third to one year and a fine of Rs. 500. The accused have given notice of appeal.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel Fry, of the 125th Rifles, has been deputed to hold the annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday next.

Every one will welcome the news that Surgeon-Major T. J. O'Donnell, V. D., of the K. G. F. R. Volunteers, has been promoted to the rank of Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel.

In the Hill Memorial Competition our Volunteers B and A Companies, respectively, obtained first and second places out of 43 teams.

It is with regret that I have to record the death of Mrs. Richards, wife of Captain Richards, of the Balaghat Mine who left for England about two months ago with her daughter, Miss Beatrice Richards, and her two sons. This was her first return to her native land since she came out to this country about twenty years ago. The sad intelligence was received from Home by cable on Saturday night last. Much sympathy is felt for Captain Richards in his great affliction. Mrs. Richards was certainly not in the best of health when she left the Field, but there was no anxiety of any kind that anything untoward would occur. She will be missed not only by the members of the Wesleyan community in general, among whom she was a leader, but also by the families of the European and Eurasian employees of the Balaghat Mine, whom she used to visit in times of sickness and was ever ready to help in time of need. Even their children were not forgotten at Christmas, for they would all be entertained at a treat and each child received a present of some sort.

The last Mail brought the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. A. S. B. Oakley, Director of the Ooregum Mine and Chairman of the Hutti Gold Mines, in the Deccan. He is reported to have died at Challington, Oxford, from the result of a hunting accident, breaking his spine. He was a son of the late Rev. C. E. and Lady Georgian Oakley, a grandson of the second Earl and nephew of the present Earl Decie. His name is associated with several shafts in Kolar. When the Mines were starting in Kolar, Mr. Oakley came out as Superintendent of the Balaghat Mine, succeeding Captain Pryor. After some little time he was appointed Resident Director of the Kolar Camp and Kolar Company, South East Mysore (Rogers Camp) and East Mysore (Stevens Camp), all of which proved failures. He was also Chairman of the Mining Board after Captain Plummer, the first Chairman, and a Captain of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteer detachment on the Field. Mr. Oakley left Kolar in 1893, owing to ill-health after remaining as a patient in the Madras General Hospital for a few months. He took great interest in the K. G. F. Gymkhana in his time, as he was an ardent admirer of sports of all kind. In January last year, he visited the Field with Mrs. Oakley, and both were the guests of Mr. Bullen, the Superintendent of the Ooregum Mine.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th March.

599 ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 13th April at 9-30 p.m. and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

Officers, Mess Dress—White.

Invitations:—Each member is entitled to one free invitation in addition to his own application for additional invit s must be submitted to the Adjutant, Head Quarter Office, giving name of Guest and enclosing Re. 2 for each invite.

600 INTER CO. & CARTER CUP.

The Inter Company and Carter Cup Competitions will be shot off on Sunday the 4th April at Colaba, shooting to commence at 7 a. m.

Captains of teams to be on the range at 6-45 a. m. to draw for places.

Distance 200 and 500 yards.

Any members not present when called upon to shoot will forfeit his shoot for that range.

601 DRILLS E. E. COMPANY.

The E. E. Co. will Parade at Apollo Bunder on Tuesday the 30th instant at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 30th March.

897. Detail for the week ending 3rd proximo:—

To-day Tuesday 30th Inst—"L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 5 p.m.

II—"I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday 2nd proximo.—"H" Coy Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

898. Prize Distribution.—It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 31st instant at 9 p.m.

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in Uniform.

Invitation for friends can be obtained on application to Head-quarters.

Dress Officers.—Mess Dress, White.

N. C. Officers and Volunteers.—Mess Dress or Uniform with Foraga Cap.

899. Arms.—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. All ranks are reminded that all arms returned before 12 noon on the 31st instant will count towards the Bayley Challenge Cup.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant B. V. B.

BY THE WAY

A MANY-SIDED RUSSIAN.

Journalist, newspaper proprietor, dramatist, publisher, and bookseller, M. A. S. Souvorin, the proprietor and editor of the "Novoe Vremya," is one of the most remarkable men in the Russia of to-day. He celebrates to-morrow the jubilee of his connexion with journalism, but nobody who reads his buoyant and vivacious articles would imagine them the work of an old man. He has given immense energy of late to the development of better feelings between England and Russia, and the Russian knowledge of English literature and English affairs owes much to him in his capacity as publisher. Thirty years ago he founded great booksellers' stores in the principal cities of Russia, and he himself edited and published many of the cheaper reprints that were on sale there.

EDUCATOR OF THE PEOPLE.

M. Souvorin drifted into journalism. The son of a serf, whose fine service in the Army brought him a commission, he originally entered the Army, but he left to try a University career. There lack of money was the hindrance, and so he became teacher in a primary school. In 1858 he published a short poem in a review, and three years later he began an almost feverish activity of writing, contributing to various newspapers and pouring out a stream of stories, poems, reviews, and articles on art. He served a term in prison for one of his books. It was in 1876 that his connexion began with the "Novoe Vremya," and a year later he was acting as its war correspondent. He has directed the paper with a sure knowledge of his public, and, has made it a power. Meanwhile, he has found time for work in half a dozen directions, and he is known throughout Russia as a playwright and novelist. The marvel is that one man could accomplish even in fifty years all that he has to his credit.

THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO.

The finest and most picturesque figure in the Balkans to-day, says a writer in "T. P.'s Weekly," is Prince Nicolas of Montenegro. For more than forty years Nicolas has guided the destinies of his rugged land through war and through peace, and his reign bids fair to stand out as remarkable, even in a family which has given six consecutive rulers in 200 years, the record of every one of whom would be a credit to any dynasty in history. The Prince is, as is pretty generally known, the father of the Queen of Italy, who is one of his several handsome sons and daughters.

A LINGUIST AND LITTERATEUR.

Educated at Trieste and then at Paris, Prince Nicolas (continues the writer) is a polished linguist and litterateur, blessed with a full share of the poetic fervour which is born in all men of Serbian race. He is the author of many a fine and stirring war-song, and at least two plays, "Prince Arbanit" and "Balkanska Tsaritsa" ("The Empress of the Balkans.") The latter is as remarkable for the style and purity of the diction as for its political motif. For Nicolas never for one instant forgets the grand idea which all Serbs cherish in their heart of hearts—the resteration of the Empire of the mighty Stepan Dushan —and he remembers that he maintains the tradition of the Nemanichi.

LOOKING AFTER CANADIAN IMMIGRANTS.

We read in one of the Canadian papers that the C. P. R. is going to take a hand in the matter of securing immigrants from the British Isles to Canada, having just extended their organisation in London, where a general agency has been established, through which all information relating to Western Canada will be handled. The difficulty heretofore, it is stated, has been to place immigrants after they have arrived in Canada, and by the system under which the C. P. R. will work this disability will be overcome in the case of those whom they induce to go to that country, for they will take care to see that they are fully informed as to opportunities for farming, ranching, and so forth.

THE CHURCH AND AMUSEMENT.

In the March number of "Social Service" there is an article on "The Church and Amusement," in which the writer says: Sport has become the chief interest of life to a large proportion of young people, including many who are still is some relation to the churches. Shall we merely condemn this abnormally developed taste or endeavour to educate and control it by means of wholesome provision? The modern forms of work are, for the majority in the factory and for many elsewhere of a deadening monotony which justifies a demand for plasurable excitement. Shall we leave them to seek it in the music-hall, or try to blend its necessary elements with safe and elevating friendships? Dr. Clark, of "Christian Endeavour" fame adds the writer, will hardly be suspected of laxity, but he has expressed the hope to see the day when every Church will have, as a matter of course, not only its library and social parlour always open to all its members, but also a generous playground, with provision for base-ball, croquet and lawn-tennis, and games for the younger children.

TIE RIBS OF EMPIRE.

The recent message from New-York announcing that the Comercial Cable Compay is going to lay 1700 miles of its cable in order to have "the only cable in the Atlantic running from Europe to Newfoundland and thence direct to New York" will attract attention to Mr. Charles Bright's article in a magazine, an extract from which is given on another page, pleading for all-British Empire cables. We have such a cable from Vanconver and Sydney, but the line to Canada crosses the American State of Maine, and would infallibly be cut if we were ever in war with the United States. To other parts of the Empire—India, the Cape, and the Straits Settlements—the cable lie in comparatively shallow water, an easy prey to a hostile Power. No international law would stand in the way, and the operation is not difficult. Not long ago the German cable from Emden to Vigo was cut, in mistake for another, off the coast of Spain. Nor need the scheme suffer from the objections felt to the "All Red Route." That plan provided for a quicker service for mails an first-class passengers only, and was wrecked by the impossibility of getting a Mauretania up the St. Lawrence and the impracticability of Blacksod Bay as a terminus.

ADVICE TO MOTHER.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere

THE TWO SERVICES.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

THE exodus of the Channel Fleet from Portland has left only two auxiliaries and destroyers in that roadstead, in addition to the battleships "Triumph" and "Swiftsure," which, in view of their departure for the Mediterranean, are not accompanying Lord Charles Beresford on his farewell cruise. As it is however, the Commander-in-Chief has with him the whole of the eight battlships of the "King Edward VII." class, and four "Formidables," four armoured and three protected cruisers, two scouts, seventeen destroyers, with full crews, and attendant auxiliaries making a combined aggregate of forty ships all manned at peace mobilising strength. The satisfaction which will be generally felt that Lord Charles Beresford should be able to take the Channel Fleet to sea for the last time at this high standard of strength, is somewhat discounted by the fact of the cruise being of short duration, but even this brief space of time will be utilised to the fullest advantage in the carrying out of tactical and other exercises in accordance with the invariable practice of the outgoing Commander-in-Chief.

FLAGSHIPS AND STAFF OFFICERS.

The details of the reorganisation scheme are gradually being revealed. So far as the senior flagship are concerned there will be no change. When Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman hauls down his flag in the "Dreadnought" on the 24th inst. it will be replaced by that of Admiral Sir W. H. May, Captain A. G. H. Moore retaining the command of the ship, and also continuing to act as chief of staff to the new Commander-in-Chief. Similarly, the "King Edward VII." on ceasing to be Admiral Lord Charles Beresford's flagship in the Channel Fleet, will do like service for Vice-Admiral Sir A. B. Milne, who is to command the Second Division of Admiral May's Main Fleet. Vice-Admiral Milne's chief staff officer will be Capt. Osmond de Brock, who will resume sea service fresh from employment in the Naval Intelligence Department and will be able to devote to his important administrative duties the valuable experience which he has gained while at the Admiralty. Capt. Brock is a well-known authority on strategy and tactics, and will be a decided acquisition to the second "wing" of the new command. Rear-Admiral James Startin will shift his flag from the "London" to the "Hibernia" for service with Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Milne.

THE NUCLEUS DIVISIONS.

Vice-Admiral G. Neville's flag as the senior officer of all the nucleus crew vessels in the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Main Fleet will fly in the "Magnificent," but the constitution of this nucleus crew division, which, it is assumed, will have its headquarters in the Medway, and will be of considerable strength, is a subject of much speculation. All that can be said with certainty is that the "Victorious" is to join this nucleus crew division, and that there will also be a division of Special Service ships, on the reduced nucleus crew principle—in reality maintenance parties—stationed in the Medway for the first time, with the "Vengeance" as parent ship. This selection suggests that when the sister ships of the "Vengeance" are brought home from the Mediterranean they will join this Special Service group.

HOMOGENITY AND CO-ORDINATION.

To what extent, if any, the Portsmouth and Devonport Divisions of the Home Fleet will be affected by the reorganisatoin has not been indicated, but the fact of the "Sutlej" taking the place of the "Leviathan" as flagship of the Devonport Division may be the augury for a series of changes which will eventually conduce to homogenity and co-ordination by the battle-ships being grouped at Portsmouth and the cruisers based at Devonport. This would been accordance with the arrangement adopted during the recent independent cruises of the Home Fleet divisions, when the battleships were exercised under Rear-Admiral Paul Bush and the cruisers under Rear-Admiral Cecil Burney. The present heterogeneous collection of battleships and cruisers at these ports is a feature in the organisation of the Home Fleet which meets with little support.

MR. HALDANE'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Haldane's statement in the House of Commons was, in a general way, satisfactory. The greet blunder made with regard to the Royal Artillery and the Special Reserve has been admitted, and is to be rectified and the error partially made good. What the War Secretary said concerning the supply of Army horses was entirely unconvincing. Foolish remarks were also made about the Army being recruited from the ranks of "enthusiasts," and there were some other doubtful points. But, otherwise, Mr. Haldane is to be congratulated on having made a modest and reasonable statement. He could report that there had been a singularly good year for recruiting, the Regular battalions and units having enlisted upwards of 2,250 men more than in the previous year. The Special Reserve is filling up, and the recruits have been generally favourably reported on. Men are coming in of a better educational standard and altogether the improved conditions of the soldier's life and the attention that has been paid to his welfare are bearing the fruit that was hoped. There has been a great decline in the number of men invalided out, and during the last five or six years the health of the troops has greatly improved, and there are fewer cases of preventible disease. Thus the wastage is less, thanks to the zealous work of the Royal Army Medical Corps, to the improvements introduced by Lord Midleton, when he was at the War Office, and to the admirable results attained by Sir Alfred Keogh. The "soldier's heart" is a thing of the past, experience having shown the danger of some things which once were thought essential. Sir David Bruce and his colleagues have destroyed Mediterranean fever and other diseases. By proper care for the men's teeth, 3,500 men rejected have been taken in, and 3,500 men in the Service have been successfully treated. All this is very encouraging, and shows how successful have been the efforts made to better the conditions of the soldier's life during recent years. The series of shifting blunders through which the Army Medical Service has passed within the last twenty years in its progress to its present position, is one of the most singular stories in the annals of military administration—or rather mal-administration. An experienced and valued correspondent sketches that history in a letter published to-day.

THIS YEAR'S MANŒUVRES.

The manoeuvres this year will mark another step in advance, and will be operations strictly on the Continental plan. Nothing is more important than to give officers commanding brigades and divisions opportunities of handling their forces in conditions resembling, as nearly as possible those of actual war. Land has been secured in Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, and Bedfordshire, and we hope it will prove that the operations will not be falsified by considerable tracts being placed "out of bounds." Four divisions of infantry, with a cavalry division will be employed for a month, brigade and divisional training leading up to the period in which two divisions, with a brigade of cavalry will be opposed to the two other divisions, also with a cavalry brigade. Mr. Haldane says that the operations will take place in circumstances more nearly resembling those of actual war than those of previous years. Also, we are to see one of the big divisions mobilised to war strength and Mr. Haldane, who has been something of the kind at Aldershot, astonished, and, if we may judge by the laughter, amused the House of Commons by saying that the division would stretch along fifteen or sixteen miles of road, and assuredly would be worth looking at. The General Staff is now working out the details of the scheme, and undoubtedly the work of the year will be fruitful of experience to the whole of the force engaged, and more especially to the generals and their staffs. We hope the authorities will take note of the remarks we made last week on the important subject of umpiring. Faults in this branch of the science of peace manœuvres may falsify operations and deprive them of the value which should result.

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Quinsy
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Malaria

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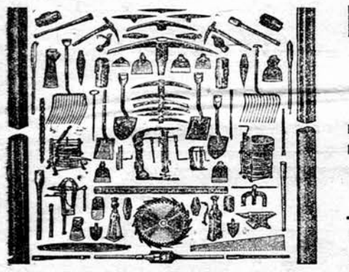

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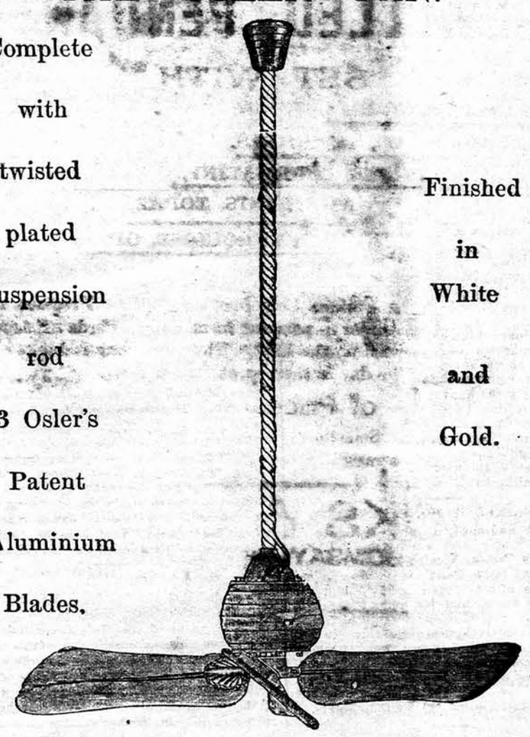

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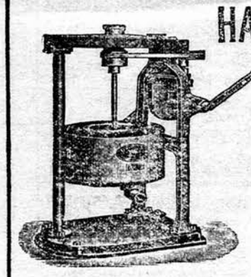

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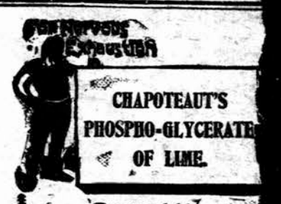

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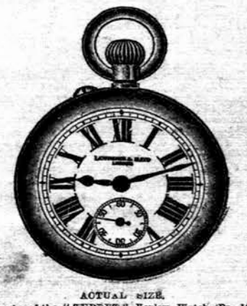

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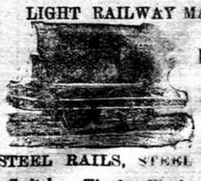

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